THE TEN PACES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,612—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
9th April.	MOOLTAN	10036	—	—
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11002
20th "	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	11000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	7000	—	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	6000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	9000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passenger for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Apr. 1912
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6389	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

* FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about	
President	3310	Bremer	6th April	1912.
a Somali	2655	Kasch	16th "	"
Markgraf	3630	Ihle	26th "	"
Konig	4900	von. Holdt	6th May	"

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

21, Meadow Street, 28th March, 1912

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
‡ Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 8th April 11 a.m. via P. D. & O.M.
* Kasara ..... 115 Thurs. 11 April 9 a.m. C.M.
† Dunira ... 1695 Friday 12th April 6 a.m. direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. Kasara, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 11th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3,200 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3395 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

5th April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	12th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melher	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent,
Albert Building Hornby Road,

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	T. Mattina	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 460 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Poloovera	4,000	Lamas	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO "FEVER NEED NOW DESPAIR." THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharge (either sex) spreading infections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, glandular swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion is all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Chevr Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3079	E. Seberich	16th April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Brogenz	3906	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4089	N. Obersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
† Austria	7589	D. Gomilich	28th April
Ohina	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May
Fr. Ferdinand,	6046	P. A. Lova	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

1ST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 908 " 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 439 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Lova	5th April

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Sparta	5412	.....	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7600	.....	.....	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7310	.....	6 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6329	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	6231	25 "	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5412	25 May	16 June	2 July*	.....
City of Paris	6300	16 "	9 "	30 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5351	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7310	16 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	19 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	5800	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5231	70 "	13 "	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6329	30 "	22 "	13 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8200	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5412	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7580	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.
* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave rate.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7613	29 Aug.	Naples ..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9300	19 Sept.	Marseilles 24 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	26 "	Naples ..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5446	5 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	5800	16 "	Marseilles 21 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5431	23 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	.....	31 "	Naples ..... 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8200	8 Nov.	Marseilles 13 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5412	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6975	30 "	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9300	11 Dec.		2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 439	Rs. 649
London via Marseilles	632	1,091	469	809
Liverpool	666	937	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHOTOGRAPHER.

A SCIENTIFIC AND INTELLECTUAL HOBBY EASILY ACQUIRED.

The Camera of the irreducible Minimum of Size and Weight, bearing the GOERZ HALL-MARK of transendental quality, can afford you a greater amount of pleasure and interest in

SIMPLE PHOTOGRAPHY

than the more cumbersome patterns of folding cameras.

The importance of Photography in our day is due in no small measure to the improvements that have been made in the Manufacture of the accessories employed in that art. Several types of Camera, meeting all modern requirements, have lately been offered to AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS and one of the foremost of these is the Waistcoat.

A PRACTICAL CAMERA NO LARGER THAN THE HAND.

POCKET CAMERA "TENAX"

which is the tiny dimensions of 3¼ inches by 2¾ inches by 1 inch and weighs only 13 oz., so that it can easily be carried in one's Waistcoat pocket, the pictures from which can afterwards be enlarged, with the "Tenax" daylight enlarging apparatus.

MOTORISTS, CYCLISTS, TRAVELLERS, TOURISTS &C.

will more than appreciate the enjoyment which such a companion can give.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

A GAZETTE SPECIAL

ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1912, THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF

GUJARATI REMINGTONS

Left New York, these Machines are expected to arrive in Bombay, about the middle of March, meantime specimens of writihg and Diagram of Keyboard may be inspected, and appointments made to have the machine brought for your inspection, at the Bombay Office of the

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, (FORT).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN GOLF BALLS

SPHERICITY AND BALANCE.

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.

The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.

DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are

Standard Size (Floating)	Red Spot
Small Size Junior	Green Spot
Small Size Heavy Junior	Black Spot
Bramble or Stud Registered Pattern	

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY Depot: 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS Depot: 188c, Mount Rd.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRINDLAY & CO., SIMLA.

WE beg to announce for the information of our customers and the public generally that we shall OPEN at an early date a BRANCH OFFICE at SIMLA, for the transaction of BANKING and AGENCY business.

GRINDLAY & CO., London.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Workshops of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, a SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRER, on Rs. 120 per mensem. The appointment will be permanent and pensionable.

Those only need apply who have been trained and have had good experience in the work, and are capable of repairing and adjusting with neatness and accuracy all Surveying and Mathematical instruments, including theodolites, levels, sextants, planimeters, &c., &c.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the Undersigned, up to the 30th May, 1912.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Presidency District,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR having EXPIRED, on the 13th March, 1912, Ottoman subjects men and women who reside in India are reminded to call at the OTTOMAN CONSULATE GENERAL, from 10-30 A. M. to 5-30 P. M., for REGISTERING THEIR NAMES. Those who neglect to be Registered in time will be submitted to a fine.

OTTOMAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
Bombay.

Bombay, April 3rd, 1912.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Assistant Engineer, for Buildings and Architecture in the Public Works Department, of the Bombay Municipality.

2. Applicants must have had at least seven years' Architectural Training in some recognised firm of repute or in some important Municipal or Public Office, and be capable of assisting the Executive Engineer generally in the work of his Office.

3. The duties of the post will however consist chiefly in the supervision of the staff engaged in the preparation of plans, estimates and designs for and in the efficient maintenance of the numerous buildings under the control of the Corporation, as also in the examination and disposal of the plans of all buildings submitted by the public to the Executive Engineer for approval.

4. Preference will be given to candidates who have qualified as Associates of the R.I.B.A. and to those who have had experience in the administration of Municipal Acts and Bye-laws.

(5) Age between 26 and 35 preferred.

(6) The appointment will be at a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem rising to Rs. 800 per mensem by annual increments of Rs 50. A conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem is attached to the post.

7. The successful candidate will be required to produce a certificate (from a competent source) of fitness for service in the tropics and if he elects to subscribe to the Municipal Pension Fund will also have to pass a medical examination conducted by the Municipal Medical Examiner in Bombay.

8. Joining the Municipal Fund is optional. Contribution is levied at the rate of ¼ anna in the rupee (1s. 4d).

Subject to good conduct and approved service a monthly pension will be granted as follows :—

After 15 years' service ..1/3 of the average monthly emoluments for the preceding 3 years.
After 20 years' service .....5/12 do. do.
After 25 years' service.....½ do. do.
After 30 years' specially...An additional 1/12 of the meritorious service. average monthly emoluments for the preceding 3 years.

No contributor can retire before the age of 55 except on medical certificate.

Contributions also confer the right on dependent relations of receiving a compassionate allowance in case of death of the employee at certain rates, which may be generally said to be represented by one month's pay for each year of completed service after the first five years.

9. The leave regulations are the uncovenanted leave rules of the Government of India the prominent feature being :—

(1) 1 month's privilege leave for every 11 months' active service subject to a maximum of 3 months at any one time.

(2) Furlough (which can be combined with privilege leave) after

10 years' service... ... ... 1 Year.
After further 8 years ... ... 1 Year.

(8) Sick leave and leave on urgent private affairs are also granted under conditions.

10. The successful candidate if appointed in India will be allowed first class Railway fare to Bombay. If appointed from the British Isles a first class free passage out to Bombay with full pay during the voyage.

11. Applications with one copy each of three recent testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and should reach him not later than 31st May, 1912. Applicants should state the earliest date at which they can take up the appointment after receiving intimation of appointment.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 4th April, 1912.

SANATORIUM
for people who suffer of Dysentery,
at Ossingen near ZURICH
SWITZERLAND.
DR. MED. GELPKE.
Specialist for tropic illnesses.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
April 11th and 12th.
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
a modern farcical Romance
by local Amateurs
IN AID OF
THE BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.
USUAL PRICES.
Box Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

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THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

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TO-NIGHT.
NOTRE DAME DE PARIS.
VICTOR HUGO'S FAMOUS WORK.
This is an uncurtailed production in 2 parts, 30 scenes with 60 tableaux.
BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED.
Sure to appeal to the human heart.
Also
OTHER SMART SUBJECTS.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
LET US HAVE YOUR VISIT.
(DAILY FOUR SHOWS.)

"MAIDANIA."

CHILDREN'S DAY
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.
Between 6 & 8 o'clock every child entering the Gates will be presented with a BEAUTIFUL TOY and a FREE TICKET for any one side show including the HIMALAYA RAILWAY.
BEAUTY PRIZES.
At 6-30 on the Skating Rink there will be a Beauty competition for Girls and Boys up to the age of 10 years, and prizes will be given to the best looking European, Parsee, Hindu and Mohamedan Girl & Boy—8 prizes in all. Admission will be Annas 4 to Adults Children Free.
CHILDREN INSIST ON YOUR RIGHTS.
Bring your Parents.
SKATING RINK.
There will be a Skating from 7-0 to 9-0 usual Prices.
Special Musical Programme.
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
At 9-30 Admission Re. 1.
EASTER MONDAY.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
GRAND MILITARY BALL.
GENTLEMEN ENTITLED TO DO SO ARE REQUESTED TO WEAR THEIR DURBAR MEDALS.
Tickets Re. 1.
During the Easter Holidays the Gates will be opened at 6-0. Admission Annas 2.

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PALMIST
The Greatest Living Modern
Prophet and Seer
Hours daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 5.
TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
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Suit fast Indigo Dye.
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MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents the
ALLAN WILKIE
and Entire
LONDON REPERTOIRE CO.,
including
Miss F. HUNTER WATTS.
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 5TH APRIL,
BY PUBLIC DESIRE
"THE
"SIGN OF THE CROSS."
SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL,
MATINEE AT 4-30
"AS YOU LIKE IT."
NIGHT AT 9-30
"SWEET LAVENDER."
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

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ASTROLOGER
AND
PALMIST,
of Regent Street, London, and Boulevard Haussmann, PARIS,
has the honour to announce a short season in Bombay.
Consultations daily personally and by correspondence.
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AND
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL
LEON KENDAL
NOW CENTRALLY LOCATED AT
WATSON'S HOTEL.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000
HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Yiolio
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Kuala (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Kinang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokahama
Puket	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
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is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?
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PRICE—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... ,, ,, 316,083,58
LONDON OFFICE: 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow,	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe,	

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.
H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
43-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
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THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUND 98 .....£ 365,000
HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

This work is with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund............$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund............$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Gresham House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BOLTS AND NUTS FACTORY MACHINERY at Bellasis Road next to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co.

High Court O. O. C. J. Suit No. 408 of 1909.

R. B. Masani and others..................Plaintiffs
vs.
The Universal Works, Ltd..............Defendants
and
H. C. Suit No. 1098 of 1909.
Goswamini Shri Maharani Vahujee...Plaintiff
vs.
The Universal Works, Limited...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for B. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suits Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot or separately as may be deemed convenient, the undermentioned machinery.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINERY.

1 engine, 1 boiler, 1 heating furnace, 1 lathe, 2 nut-tapping machines 2 bolt making machines 2 nut making machines 4 threading machines, 1 bolt pointing machine, 1 grinding stone, 1 washer punching machine, 1 emery wheel, 1 bellows, 1 anvil, and 1 drilling machine, besides blacksmith's instruments fixing pullies and other instruments in relation to the above machinery. The machinery is now open for inspection.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the Receiver at their office in No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th April 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company stables.

A quantity of valuables and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

3 bales F. P. cotton, damaged by fire, Muttra Cantonment to Colaba, Invoice No. 18 R. R. 13 of 9-12-11, out of 53 bales.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Girgaum Back Road, near Old Ice Factory, out of Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 878 of 1909.

Harichandra Dinanath Tanak..............Plaintiff.
Vs.
Purshotam Dinanath Tanak & another..Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of abovenamed Plaintiff Mr. Harichandra Dinanath Tanak and Defendants Mr. Purshotam Dinanath Tanak and Mr. Raghunath Dinanath Tanak, and pursuant to a decree by the High Court of Bombay, in the above Suit, dated the 14th day of February, 1910, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, 1912, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground described in the Bill of the Collector as Pension and Tax Tenure, together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, near Old Ice Factory, admeasuring about 249 square yards including the area of a portion of the proposed road adjoining to the said piece and which forms a portion of the plot admeasuring about 4700 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 104 and 134, New Nos. 847 and 1099, Old Survey Nos. 7-10 and 9-10 and New Survey No. 7400 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D Ward, No. 1637 (B), and Street No. 4, and bounded as follows:—i. e., to say on or towards the north by the property of Sadanand Trimbuck Kale, on or towards the north by the plot No. 3, on or towards the east partly by the property of Vasudeo Waman Kanitkar and partly by the Bhasker Shivram and on or towards the west by the proposed road way.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be made to Mr. Shums A Tyabji, Solicitor, for the Plaintiff, at his Office No. 2, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman—consisting of blackwood carved large round table, Chinese carved sofa, upholdstered square back settee, silk lined sofa by Benjamin, carved blackwood cabinet, blackwood teapoy, glass door book case, one English Derby, eight days' clock, dressing stand with mirror, screens, brass and iron single bedstead, child cot, rocking easy chair, one brass beam scale with weights, leather bags, hanging lamps, one lot of books, novels, ice cream machines, large ice box, large iron cooking stove, etc.

One English revolving book stand.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay Arab, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong medium size landaulette, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred Victoria, nearly new, in good order.

1 Australian mare, good hack, goes in harness, good trotter, aged, sound.

3 baba perambulators, sets of harness, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS AND DIAMONDS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Hirachund Nemchand and on account and risk of the estate of the late Mr. Sorab N. Ghandi, the following:—

One string containing 29 round white pearls, weighing about 150 chows.

One Rose-diamond ring containing seven diamonds.

One diamond ring containing five diamonds.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1912.

AUSTIN CAR.—It is so rigid, so safe, so easy. It is the acme of perfection. Years of highest reputation proves it to be the right machine to-day at the right price. Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GUNDRY—KELLY—March 28, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Revd. Fr Vonder Schueren, Arthur Robert Gundry, Electrical Engineer, State Railways, Kanchrapara, son of the late Robert Hind Gundry and Mrs. Gundry, New Cross, London, to Eileen Cecil Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Kelly.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Good Friday.
English Mail steamer "Salsette" due, 5 a.m.
Allan Wilkie's Company, Royal Opera House, "The Sign of the Cross."
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Coronation Cinematograph, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, four shows every evening.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "A man who thinks he can do without others is foolish; but he who thinks others cannot do without him is a fool."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.

REPORTED THEFT.—Rustomji Pallonji Todiwalla, a Parsi, residing in Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes for Rs. 1,580 from a wooden box in his room on the 24th ultimo.

LOST PROPERTY.—Bank book, card case, German silver cups, sun glasses, bunches of keys, pearl, umbrellas, telegram forms, black veil, cash, gold necklace kuntee, lady's gold watch, German silver lots, brass wire gauze, yellow turban and dogs have been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

KHOJA-SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During the month of March, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,168. Among them the number of new admissions was 988. The average daily attendance was 50.

THE FIRE IN MEDOWS STREET.—With regard to the fire that broke out in the Oriental Cigar Company's shop on the 30th ultimo, the police report says the damages are estimated at between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 12,000, and that though the cause has not been ascertained, the fire was probably due to careless smoking.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Qulimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 30 p.m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. F. Ferdinand" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Dewkibai, aged about 60, residing in a chawl at Currey Road. The deceased died in her room on Wednesday evening. Her cousin, named Suckoobai, informed the police that the deceased had been throttled by a goldsmith. The post mortem examination revealed no marks of throttling and showed that the cause of death was pneumonia. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Motor-car No. 770, belonging to Colonel Foreman, was being driven along Cruickshank Road on Wednesday by one Solomon J. David, when a Hindu named K. V. Mudliar, aged 47, was knocked down. The car was stopped and the man was picked up, put in the car and taken to hospital, where it was found that he had a cut, about an inch long at the back of his head. The car was going at a reasonable pace the horn was blown and the police do not blame the driver for the accident.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-morrow:—

March.........The Light Horse ....F. Von Blon
Overture ...Tancredi ....Rossini
Selection ...Haddon Hall......................Sullivan
Valse ....The Dollar Princes.........Leo Fall
Song ....Violets ....Wright
Selection ...Miss Hook of Holland.......Rubens
Galop ....The Tourists'......................Freibe

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-morrow:—

March..............Iolanthe ....Sullivan
Overture ....Flotte Bursche ....Suppe
Valse ....Bien Aimes ....Waldteufel
Selection ....The Count of Luxemburg ....Lehar
Intermezzo ...Cavaleria Rusticana ...Mascagni
Humorous Variations ...Three Jolly Postboys...Winterbottom
Selection..........The Duchess of Dantzic ....Caryll
Intermezzo.......Musette ....Moret

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment will play the following selection of music at the Victoria Gardens (with admission fee) on Saturday the 6th commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March..................Callaghan Call Again...Arr Hume
Overture ....Die Gestalin ....Spontini
Valse ....Dreaming ....Joyce
Selection ....The Mikado ....Sullivan
Three Dances from Nell Gwyn ....German
No 1 Country Dance, No 2 Pastoral Dance, No 3 Merrymakers Dance
Pfeif Lied from Fruklingsluft ....Strauss
Selection ....Miss Hook of Holland.Rubens
Two Step ....Guests ....Ockersley

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

THIS Cinematograph Company are showing from to-night the uncurtailed cinematograph production of Victor Hugo's famous work, "Notre Dame de Paris." Comprised in two parts in thirty scenes with sixty tableaux, it is one of the finest examples we have seen for a long time in colour photo plays. And a more faithful picture of French customs and mannerisms in the middle ages, it is difficult to find. We do not propose to weary our readers with a repetition of the story. It is too well known to need recountal. The film vividly portrays every incident in it, the acting is of the highest order, and the stagecraft betrays the hand of the expert. This grand moral subject is showing for the Easter Week. This together with some original comics go to make the present programme of the Coronation Cinematograph an ideal one, and with such good subjects it is no wonder that this new place of entertainment is receiving the well merited patronage of the public.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council on the 10th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Tollington, Revenue Secretary, will introduce a Bill to provide for the control of sale of timber and the establishment of sale depots for such timber in the Punjab.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions.

His Lordship sentenced Luxmon Narayan, an old offender, who pleaded guilty to a charge of theft, to five years' rigorous imprisonment and Dawood Rajemad, who pleaded guilty to a charge of cutting off his wife's nose, to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The hearing of the case in which Antony Mirands stood charged with falsification of accounts and cheating in respect of about Rs. 3,000 was then resumed by his Lordship and a common jury and after further evidence had been recorded, the case was adjourned till Tuesday.

POLICE COURTS.

ADEN DEFAMATION CASE.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Decision.

THE following are extracts from the decision delivered by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Syed Rustomali Syed Vahedali, Registrar of the Resident's Court at Aden, charged Abdul Rehman bin Othman, an Arab merchant with defamation by publishing certain imputations of corrupt practices and oppression: "This is a case which has been transferred to the Court from the Court of the District Magistrate, Aden, a place where the circumstances and conditions differ very considerably from those in Bombay. In Aden for instance there are no lawyers and courts of justice are presided over almost exclusively by military officers and the people according to some of the exhibits are extremely litigious. Accused is charged with having defamed the complainant on or about December 10th, 1910 by publishing concerning him certain imputations contained in the English document addressed to Major Harold charging him with misconduct in connection with a suit before Major Harold, and secondly, with having defamed him on or about December 16th, 1910, by publishing concerning him a number of imputations contained in an English document and an undated Arabic document addressed to Major Harold in which complainant is charged with corrupt practices on an extensive scale, grave misconduct and oppression.

The fact of publication is not disputed. The accused's defence is that the allegations were made in confidence to a person having lawful authority over the complainant, that they were made in good faith and in the interests of the public and also for the protection of the accused's interests as the agent of the plaintiff in suit No. 46 of 1908. Reliance is placed on exceptions 8, 9, and 10 to section 500 and on section 52, I. P. Code. It will be seen that the imputations in the English letter, dated 10th December, 1910, are of a vague description, while in the Arabic document a large number of specific charges are made by accused which if substantiated would more than justify the imputations contained in the Arabic letter.

In considering the case generally I think it must be borne in mind that both parties are in a sense on their trial. The complainant, Syed Rustomali, has been promoted by degrees from a very junior position into the present appointment which he occupies—an appointment of remarkable importance at Aden. He is a Second Class Magistrate and a Civil Judge, the Registrar of the President's Court and Administrator appointed under Bombay Regulation 8 of 1887 and an ex-officio Assistant President at Aden. The accused Abdul Rehman bin Othman is a merchant who does business in import and export. He is a man of means and possesses landed property in Aden and at Sheik Othman.

Then I think it is necessary to guard against being in any way impressed by the multitudes and variety of the charges brought by accused against the complainant. They range from demanding a bribe of Rs. 5,000 to admitting an improperly stamped plaint. Accused himself has classified them into three heads: firstly those which he himself knows amongst which are included any matter of pure hearsay and no less than six visits alleged to have been paid by accused to complainant under the directions of Hajibali and Abdulla Mahomed, numerous alleged interviews between the accused and the two persons above-named, who, he says, are the complainant's brokers, secondly matters affecting other people in which four alleged instances of corruption are mentioned, and thirdly, matters connected with summons to appear, in which he mentions two alleged instances of irregularity. In addition to these three classes he concludes by saying that there are other instances, and that people are oppressed but afraid to come forward. Complainant has stated on oath that all the imputations are false and the onus of bringing himself within any of the exceptions is on accused.

On the other hand I think it is necessary to draw attention to the great difficulties under which the accused has laboured from the very commencement. In defending himself in this Court he has had to bring witnesses all the way from Aden to Bombay at great trouble and expense. In the enquiry before Major Condon into the truth of the charges he was confronted with difficulty that the complainant was a very influential official at Aden. It was hardly likely that the giving of evidence of corruption against him would be a congenial task for Aden residents, for Aden is a small place and witnesses would naturally shrink from coming forward. They would probably hesitate more when it was discovered that the procedure adopted as regards the Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Sale-Makkavi, was not to be followed in the case of the Registrar, and that the latter, unlike the Sub-Registrar, was not to be suspended pending enquiry. Their hesitation would probably deepen into fear when no less than seven of the witnesses called by the accused to substantiate the charges were fined for contempt of court and another witness reprimanded and warned. In addition to this there is evidence to the effect that witnesses were intimidated.

In spite of this, as already pointed out, a number of witnesses have given evidence on his behalf here and at Aden.

It is not suggested the accused or any of the witnesses had any grudge against the complainant or that they had any motive in coming forward other than that of assisting Sale Makkavi, who, it is suggested, has brought about a conspiracy to ruin the Registrar in revenge for the action of the latter in reporting him.

It must be mentioned also that Aden is a small place and news probably travel with great rapidity from one end to the other. I have not had the advantage of seeing the accused in the witness box or under cross-examination, but I believe his allegations so far they concern himself, and taking into consideration the circumstances, his position and a difficulty under which he has had to contend, I think, he has established as well as would be reasonably expected of him that he bona-fide believed that the contents of his leter were true and for the public good when he sent it confidentially to Major Harold. I therefore acquit the accused on both charges.

RASH MOTOR-CAR DRIVING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalavad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Mohindin Shamsudin, driver of taxi-cab No. 1948, with rash driving. It appeared from the evidence that on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo, the accused was taking out his car from Carnegie Street into Queen's Road when motor-car No. 39 A. belonging to Mr. Hormusji Sorabji came down Queen's Road going towards Church Gate Street. As he was coming out of a side street the accused should have according to regulations, waited for the complainant's carriage to pass by. He failed to do so, with the result that the collision occurred. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

Colonel Brownrigg, Commissioner for the Overseas Dominions, has written to the Rev. Norman Bennet, Secretary of the Madras Scouts, to say that the "Royal Charter" has been received, and that the official designation now is "The Boy Scouts Association' (incorporated by Royal charter). He also adds:—"We do not call ourselves Royal Boy Scouts."

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Easter Sunday.—7th April, 1912.
6 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Hymns—134, 133, 316, 322, 595.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—135, 504, 499.
Collections for—All Saints' Community.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

ST. PETERS', MAZAGON.

Good Friday.
7 a.m. Matins.
7-30 a.m. 1st part of Liturgy and the "Reproaches"
9-30 a.m. Stations of the Cross.
12—3 p.m. Addresses on the "Seven last words by Father Barton.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the Mission to the Jews.

Easter Eve.
6-30 a.m. Matins and 1st part of Liturgy.
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by Father Barton.

Easter Day.
6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m. Matins.
8 a.m. Choral Eucharist.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the works of S. S. J. E.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Good Friday.
8-0 a.m. Morning Prayer and Ante-Communion.
11-30 a.m. Litany and Address on the Seven Words.
6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Beni-Israel School Building Fund.

Easter Day.
8-0 a.m. Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Bombay Vernacular Congregations.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Good Friday.
11 a. m.—Morning Service.

Easter Day.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 121.
Hymn 77.
Hymn 78.
Hymn 438.
Preacher—Rev. J. Black, Simla.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9-30 a. m.—United Service in St. Andrew's Church.
11 a. m.—Service at Parel.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher—Rev. A. S. Crichton.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

Good Friday.
8 a.m. Matins.
8-45 a.m. Litany, Ante-Communion Service and Sermon.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Easter Eve.
8 a.m. Matins.
8-30 a.m. Ante-Communion Service.
8-45 p.m. First Evensong of Easter with preparation.

Easter Day.
6-45 a.m. Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m. Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins.
5-15 p.m. Children's Service.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN PAREL.

Easter Day—7th April 1912.
7 a. m.—Holy Communion (plain).
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
10 a. m.—Sunday School at Lower Parel.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School in Church.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

AHMEDABAD FAMINE FUND.

List of subscriptions paid to the Ahmedabad Charitable Famine Relief Fund (up to 31st March):—Sum previously acknowledged, Rs. 29,619-14-8; Dr. Miss Motibai Kapadia, Rs. 100; Staff of the Victoria J. Hospital, Rs. 50; part proceeds of the Morbi Natak Company, through Sardar Sir Chinubhai M., Kt., C. I. E., Rs. 50; Mr. Lallubhai Savchand, Rs. 151; Mr. Chunilal Balabhai, Rs. 21; Municipal (Urdu) School No. 7 Munsi, Re. 1; Manager, Staff and Students of Ahmedabad Ranepur Mission Schools, Rs. 78-5-6; Municipal School No. 21, Staff and Students, Rs. 5-14-0; Mr. Pursotam Kikashah, Rs. 15; Mr. Nathubhai Kikashah, Rs. 11; Dr. Dahyabhai Lallubhai, Rs. 15; (Rs. 10 for cattle relief and Rs. 5 for human); Mr. Keshavlal Sarjivundas, Rs. 20; Mr. Vadilal Nathubai, Rs. 25; Behn Chanchal, daughter of Mr. Bulabbai Kashavdas, Rs. 50; Mr. Harivallbhdas Jivandas, Rs. 25; Laveri Dahyabhai Savchand, Rs. 51, Ahmedabad; Mr. Rahimtulla Allibhai, through the Collector, Rs. 100, Dholera; Mr. Shavakshah Firozshah, General Merchant, Rs. 50, Quetta; Mr. Harilal Desaibhai, Rs. 50; B. C. Kennedy, Esq., District and Sessions Judge, Rs. 50; Mr. Govindrao Appaji Patel, Rs. 50; Mr. Navalshankar Narsipraad, Rs. 50; Mr. Hosangji Burjorji, Rs. 50; Mr. Chimanlal N. Thakor, Rs. 50; Mr. Harilal Nathubai Parekh, Rs. 25; Mr. Luxmishankar Devshankar, Rs. 25; Mr. Chunilal Keshavlal Shah, Rs. 50; Mr. Shivabhai Motibhai Patel, Rs. 50; Mr. Chhotalal Kalidas Gandhi, Rs. 25; Mr. Manilal Bhagubhai Zaveri, Rs. 50; Messrs. Asharam Dalichand and Mulchand Asharam Shah, Rs. 200; proceeds of the concert given in benefit of this Fund under the auspices of the Ladies' Club, Rs. 1,152-1-6, Ahmedabad; Mr. Balashankur P. Dave, Station-master, G. I. P. Railway, Borri station, Rs. 2; Paisa Fund collected by Dr. Miss Dhanbai Wadia and Dr. Chunilal T. Behrawalla, Rs. 1,133; Ahmedabad; Mr. Motilal Ranchhodas, Rs. 15; Raja Sahib of Bansda, Rs. 300, Bansda; Mr. C.V. Vernon, I. C. S., Rs. 150; a pleader of Ahmedabad, Rs. 100; Moreshwar Gopal Marathe, Umbergaon, in the shape of grass, Rs. 168; Martand Narayan Indurkar, Umbergaon, in the shape of grass, Rs. 168; and Messrs. Gopaldas and Brothers Benares City, in the shape of grass, Rs. 150; total Rs. 34,502-3-8.

PALMIST AND ASTROLOGER.

Leon Kendal, a celebrated occult savant of London and Paris has arrived in Bombay. Mr. Kendal's fame as a master of astrology and palmistry is well-known and he has long enjoyed a numerous clientele amongst the Indian people, who have consulted him by correspondence. These and others will now have the opportunity of seeing him personally. Mr. Kendal's stay in Bombay will be short and that as his fees are moderate he may expect a good season during his visit.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Mooltan," April 6.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Mooltan," sails to-morrow for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Aitkin, Mrs
Alexandar, Mr A L
Aunion, Mr
Allday, Mr E
Atkinson, Willes Lady
Atkinson, Willes Miss
Auninos, Mr
Baddeley, Col C E
Bahadurji, Mr D N
Baker, Lt-Col G H and Mrs
Baker, Mr and Mrs W
Balfour, Mrs.
Bather, Mr R B and Mrs
Batt, Miss
Begbie, Sir James
Bennett, Miss
Berkeley, Lt-Col R B
Birkmyre, Mrs
Bond, Mr H N
Brewner, Mrs
Brewster, Mrs
Brookes, Miss
Brown, Capt C F
Brownell, Mrs E L D and infant
Buist, Lt-Col Mrs A W T
Butler, Mr V R
Butler, Mrs J and Miss
Bitler, Miss I
Byng Mr
Bythell, Col W J
Cadell, Mrs J F
Caldecott, Miss M
Campbell, Miss Joan and maid
Caro, Senor
Carne, Mr and Mrs E D
Carnduff, Mr and Mrs W
Cayley, Mrs D E and child
Chapman, Mrs
Charlton, The Hon Mrs
Churchill, Maj S R D
Clarke, Mrs, M I and Miss
Clayton, Mr G M
Clements, Mr E
Clinton Baker, Maj O
Cockburn-Mercer, Mrs and 2 infants & nurse.
Craig, Miss G
Cresswell, Mr F W
Cruddas, Capt B
Crum, Mr and Mrs
Cunliffe, Mr F H W
Curtis, Mr O C
Cuthbert, Mr W
Davey, Mr H
Day, Mr
de Montmorency, The Hon R
de Mountmorency, The Hon K
Des Vœux, Mr S
Digvijaysinghji, Prince of Rajpipla
Dowing, 2 Misses
Dunn, Mr and Mrs G Owen
Dunscomb, Maj N B
Dunsmure, Mr F
Eden, Mr M
Edwards, Mrs W and child
Eggar, Mrs and child
Elliott, Miss M
Fothergill, Miss
Fang, Miss
Farran, Mr C H L
Faridoon, Sohrab Nawaz Jung, Mr.
Feetham, Lt-Col Mrs and maid
Fellowes, Hon Sybil and maid
Ferrier, Mr and Mrs J L
Fielden, Mr E A
FitzGibbon, Capt F
Fleury, Mr W A
Fleury-Teulon, Mr and Mrs C A
Frankfort, Lady
Fraser, Miss H
Ffrench Muller, Col & Mrs and 2 Misses
Fukinaga, Mr E
Gauntlett, Mrs and Miss
Gilmore, Mr H St G
Gleeden, Maj and Mrs A Van
Godfray, Mrs G C, 2 children and Miss W
Goldney, Mr P, Mrs, child and inft
Garing Jones, Maj and Mrs
Gourju, Mr and Mrs
Graham, Mr and Mrs W L inft and nurse
Graham, Capt C P
Graham, Mrs C P nurse and inft
Grant, Miss A M
Green, Miss
Greer, Mr and Mrs 3 children, nurse and inft.
Greeson, Maj T T
Gray, Mr G C G
Greville, Capt B S A F
Grieff, Mr E A
Grossman, Mr James
Guise, Mr J D
Gulliford, Rev and Mrs H
Gumprich, Mr F
Gutmann, Mr Albert
Hancock, Mrs Mortimer and child
Hamilton, Mrs and child.
Harding, Mr V
Harrison, Mr and Mrs A C
Hartree, Miss K
Harvey, Mr and Mrs A F child and infant
Henderson, Mrs J and Miss
Henderson, Mr A F
Herbert, Col L N
Hill, Mrs Claude nurse and child
Hill, Mrs H W D
Hind, Mr J H
Hirsch, Mr A.
Hirst, Mr S
Holland, Sir Thos
Hooper, Miss D
Hooper, Miss Q
Howard, Capt and Mrs T N
Howell, Mr G B
Hughes, Mr M A
Hughes, Mr J W
Jackson, Mr W
Jarrett, Capt
John, Mr A Ulysses
Johnson, Mr S M
Johnstone, Mr D
Jehangir Hormusji Sorabji, Mr
Joly, Miss
Jones, Mr W Harvey
Kennedy, Maj A C
Kerans, Capt G C L
Kesteven, Hon Mr C H
Kiddle, Mr S
Kingsford, Miss
Kinloch, Mr and Mrs R
Kitson, Maj-Gen, G C
Lackley, Capt and Mrs R
Lal, Dr Kanaj
Lang, Mr A C
Lang, Miss
Latham, Capt A
Lawson Smith, Mr L E
Le Breton, Capt
Leonard, Miss
Leslie's nurse Mrs
Leslie, Mrs child and inft
Lindley, Mr and Mrs
Livesley, Mr J
Lloyd, Miss
Lloy, Mr Herbert
Lugton Mr G
Lusbrog, Mrs V
Lyle, Mr D R
Mac Caw, Mr
Mackay, Mr and Mrs
Mackay, Mr J
MacDonald, Mr W A
MacLean, Mrs A F and maid
Magmison, Mrs C A and inft
Malik, Mr H S
Mallandaine, Mr A
Mansfield, Mr H
Marshall, Mrs G H M and infant
Mason, Mr and Mrs H W G
Maunsell, Capt E B
Maxwell, Mrs H G
McDonnell, Mrs T A
McKenzie, Mr and Mrs Geo
Mead, Mr
Mears Maj C D.
Medlicox, Mrs nurse and inft
Micholls, Mr M G
Mieralachi, Mr
Middleton Miss
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs J N F
Montgomery, Capt
Moritz, Mr A
Morris, Rev J R
Morris, Mrs J R and inft
Morris, Maj D C
Moir, Mrs M
Muir Masson, Mrs
Munn, Mrs inft and maid, (Miss J Fisher)
Mylne, Mrs
Narsingsinhji Kumar Shri and 2 children;
Neave, Mrs R E nurse and inft
Neave Mr R E
Nelson, Mr R A
Newprice, Lt-Col A H
Norton, Mrs G A and child
Norton, Mrs and Miss
O'Donnell, Mrs M
Ogilvy, Mr and Mrs L W
Ogilvy, Miss
Olivant, Mr W H
Ommanney, Mrs E
Oppenheim Mr A C
Orchard, Mr D S
Patterson, Col & Mrs Stanley
Payne, Mrs
Pearson, Maj W B
Pearson, Maj J F B
Peneranda, The Duke
Peppe Mrs Fosco
Perry, Mrs R E and 2 children
Picoll Mr and Mrs
Pitcairn Mr R
Playfair, Mr and Mrs M C
Pollock, Mr H C
Powell, Mr and Mrs J and child
Prevost, Mr and Mrs F A
Pulverman, Mr A W
Radmore, Mr
Reece, Maj J D
Riddell, Mr W
Ritchie, Miss
Ritchie, Capt A G
Ritchie, Mr A B
Robertson, Miss I H
Robertson, Mr & Mrs Lindsay
Robertson, Mr J A
Ross, Major G
Rose, Mr F
Ross, Mr E B
Roy, Mr M
Russell, Mr E R
Russell, Mr and Mrs Lemcot
Rybot, Capt N V L
Sadiq Hasan, Mr
Sands, Mr A
Saunders, Mr and Mrs A L
Savile, Mrs and child
Saurma, Count
Short, Mr and Mrs
Shorter, Mr
Shahani, Mr M S
Shakespear, Mr A
Shakespear, Mr H C
Sinclair, Mr R
Slingsley, Mr A M
Smile, (ICS) Mr R B
St. Leger, Lady Ashby
Stevenson, Miss
Stewart, Mrs
Stewart, Capt P D
Stileman, Miss
Stone, The Hon Mr J H
Summers, Mr J A
Swayne, Mrs M J
Tallack, Mrs C M
Taraporewalla, Mr V F
Taylor, Mr Mrs Miss child and Governess
Temple, Mr T
Templeman, Mr A
Thompson, Mr, Mrs and child
Thompson, Capt J P
Trikumdas Wadhumal, Mr
Turner, Mr W
Turner, Maj and Mrs, H H and child
Tucker, Mr L F
Twiss, Mrs H
Tyers, Mr J E
Tyrell, Mrs
Tyrrell, Capt J R J
Vaughan Sawyer, Capt H
Vedder, Mr S H
Vincent, Mr and Mrs F H
Vijay, Surhji Maharaj Kumar Shri.
Vivian, 2 Misses
Wadia, Mr R D
Walsh, Mr and Mrs
Ward, Mr Richard, and Miss
Watson, Mrs
Watson, Mr and Mrs J Procter
Webb-Carter, Mr E G
Weber, Mr and Mrs
Wharton, Mr and Miss
White, Mrs Fitzwilliam
White, Mrs H K and 2 children
Williams, Mr W H
Winckworth, Mr W N
Wilson, Mr. F W
Wilson, Mr
Williamson, Mr E S
Wolff, Mr W
Worrall, Mr and Mrs.
Woodcock's, Mrs nurse & child
Woodhouse, Mr E J
Wood, Mr G L
Woodward, Mr S C
Wynne, Mr H
Watzler, Mrs H and maid
Yeoman, Mr F W K
Yeoman, Mrs J P and inft
Zizecli, Mr
Zschimmer, Mr

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 5th April.

270. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

271. Transfer.—No. 6117 Vol. H. Knight, is transferred from "C" to "E" Coy. in the rank of cyclist.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt, B. V. R.

The Simla Hydro-Electric scheme has made good progress during the winter and posts for overhead wires have been fixed over the station. Mr. Mears, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, will shortly arrive there to watch its final progress. It is expected that the scheme will be in working order towards the end of the season.

ERUPTION ON BOY GREW UNBEARABLE

Cried for 18 Months, Day and Night. Scab Formed from Head to Foot. Was Told Only Time Would Cure It. Tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

First Application Eased Itching. Kept On. All Scabs Cleared. Now Bonny Boy, Spotlessly Clean.

"My little grandchild had some white spots breaking out on the skin and then they were full of watery stuff and itched. The result was that they broke and formed a scab which was over his body from head to foot, so that it became unbearable for him. He cried for about eighteen months day and night. I tried two or three doctors, but they did him no good, only that they gave some powders to make him sleep, and that was only for a short time as the effect of them was soon over. They could not make out what was the reason of the sores that covered all of the child. Nothing would cure it, only time, they said, but I was not satisfied, so I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had two tablets of Soap and two boxes of Ointment. The first application eased the itching so I kept on until I used the two tablets and the boxes, and all the scabs got cleared, and now he is a bonny boy, spotlessly clean without a sign of anything on his skin. Before applying the Cuticura Remedies, he was all covered with scabs and gone, only skin and bones, so I must thank the wonderful Cuticura Remedies. They saved the child's life." (Signed) Mrs. D. Thomas, Ivy Cottage, Zoar Road, Ystalyfera, Swansea, South Wales, Mar. 3, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world, with depots in all world centers. No other treatment for the skin and scalp so pure, economical and speedily effective.

"WHY AM I ILL?"

How many ask this question, and how often with a feeling almost of despair! Ill again and again—headache, backache, neuralgia, constant tiredness, rheumatic pains, depression, sleeplessness, and apparently no cure. But it is just such common symptoms as these that should make you suspect your kidneys.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

If your kidneys are weak or diseased, and therefore unable to carry out their work, the blood becomes full of poisons, and if these poisons are allowed to accumulate in the system, the results are gravel, stone, bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney medicine; they cure the kidneys and keep them well.

"It is now TWO YEARS since Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured me of rheumatism, backache and urinary disorders," says Mrs. A. Miller, of 64, Avenue Road, Springburn, Glasgow, "and ever since then I have been keeping in fine health.

"But for months before I used the pills I was troubled with severe pains in the back, especially when I went to rise from a chair. There used to be a gravely settlement from the water, and I was bothered with spells of giddiness and pains in the head. When the weather was bad my limbs would ache with rheumatism. But I have been different altogether since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. From the first they suited me splendidly, and I cured myself completly by continuing with the medicine. I recommend the pills without hesitation. (Signed) Annie Miller."

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; all Dealers. Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

Why Suffer?

HERE'S A REMEDY THAT WILL BANISH RHEUMATISM.

No matter how much pain you are suffering—no matter how long you have suffered—no matter how hopeless you have become, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will bring quick and lasting relief. Applied outwardly it speedily penetrates to the blood vessels—the seat of the ailments—drives away the acids and impurities which cause Rheumatism and restores to you your former health and strength.

Follow the directions faithfully and you'll have every reason to bless the day you tried Little's Oriental Balm.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GIVE IT A TRIAL

For external use only.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

"Do tell me what to do!

for this awful feeling of general debility and sickness?"—is the constant plea of so many folks, especially in Tropical Climes. How glad one is to offer suggestions of an unfailing safeguard.

"Why! try HORLICK'S MALTED MILK," you will say at once, "That will pick you up at once." Is your sleeping very troublesome at night, broken, restless? Do your temples throb and ache? Are your eyelids heavy—your spirits low?

Well, you can avoid all this, you eagerly tell your suffering friend, "by immediately procuring and taking HORLICK'S MALTED MILK." "I assure you," you continue, "that after [illegible] or three cups, that lassitude which [illegible] persistent and stubborn will disappear like magic, and you will once more feel the joy of life." Thus you are able, by your knowledge of the value of HORLICK'S MALTED MILK to prove yourself a real benefactor to those of your friends who are still in ignorance of its great building-up powers. Why not give others the benefit of your practical and proved knowledge? Tell all your friends of HORLICK'S MALTED MILK. They will thank you, when they once try it and cease to feel out of sorts.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and packed in 3 sizes.

The highest Medical Authorities have pronounced it the greatest body-builder the world has ever known.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

The Unrivalled Killer! Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—

KEATING'S POWDER

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer E. F. Ferdinand, 3,812 tons, Captain E. A. Leva, will sail to-morrow for Kobe &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Altmark, 2,715 tons, Captain Haase, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mohammadi, 1,257 tons, Captain C. Newby, sailed yesterday for Port Soudan, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain T. L. Maloney, will sail to-morrow for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Halih Line steamer Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Captain D. Parry, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3,142 tons, Captain M. Tozawa, will sail to-day for Yokohama with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

The steamer Noor-el-Bahar, Nacoda will sail to-day for Muscat, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain W. Tucker, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Dalhousie......Comdr Finnis..............R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 4.

Baron Pair'ie	2393			Killick Nixon & Co
Bahrein	1403	Broome	Busreh 6-4	Arab S N Co
Dalemoor	2573	Bruhs		W & A G & Co
Gymrie	2598	Cassck		G H Essaji
Gallia	555			J Mackintosh & Co
Hosainee	993	D'Lores		Bo & P S N Co
Havildar	3086	Elliott		T M & Co
Islami	2545	Goode	N F...N F	Bo & P S N Co
Itola	3402	Tocker		M M & Co
Koweit	2336	Coates		H S N Co
Kuala	860	McLarin	11-3	K N & Co
Landaura	2157	Woodget		M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Pratt		M M & Co
Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi	M M & Co
Majide	1857	Watson		Bo & P S N Co
Mars	2236	Goodwin		K N & Co
Norkoowa	1074	Jones		M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda	Arab	S N Co
Nardfarer	2397	Olsen		...
Nadir	2041	Ellis		T M & Co
Pearlmoor	2576	Stonehouse		W & A G & Co
Pagenturm	3160	Fish bleck		W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan	2685	McBean		Shah S N Co
Said	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Somali	2550	Kasoe		A S & Co
Shirala	3397	Gan-Cunningham	Calcutta	M M & Co
Washington	2859	Stege		Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclachlan	3008	Rodgers	L'pool		J Finlay Co
C&R Altmark	2715	Haase	Rangoon	5-4	W & A G & Co
D&E Hindoo	3156	Groves		10-4	J Finlay & Co
F Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	3-4	N Y Kaisha
H Southvill	2266	Hair	Genoa	16-4	J M & Co
K Turkistan	2839	Bliautt	M'brough		
M Osteric	4105	Findlay	Kobe		T M & Co
N Fairport	2433	Greig	Alexandria...Antwerp	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
N Nasiri	911	Kurch			Bo & P S N Co
P Clearpool	1714	Burnell			W & A G & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
2 Circassia	4323	Osborne	Liverpool	12-4	W & A G & Co
5 Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa		Bo & P S N Co
6 E F Ferdinand	3812	Leva			A L L S N Co
6 Obyebosse	3491	Wodge	Antwerp		M M & Co
7 Habsburg	2416	Siberich	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
10 & 11 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	Liverpool	5-4	K N & Co
12&13 Mooltan	4831	Raddock	London	6-4	P & O Co
16 President	2086	Bremer	Darslem	6-4	A Strandes Co
H W P D					
Netravati	699	Fakira			Bo S N Co
Mahamadi	549	Ahmed	Bangalore		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownagar	6-4	Bo S N Co
H W V D					
Damra	762	Morrison	K'chi	5-4	M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

Ap'.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Kola	Elton	Busreh, &c
	City of Bir'ham	Dowse	Liverpool
	Mohammadi	Newby	Port Soudan

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Haddon Hall, Parry, for Karachi.
" Ceylon Maru, Tozawada, for Yokohama.
" Homayun, Maloney, for Calcutta.
" Itola, Tucker, for Rangoon.
" Altmark, Haase, for Rangoon.
" E F Ferdinand Leva, for Kobe.
" Noor-el-Bahar, Nacoda, for Muscat.

The steamer Majidi began to load yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Semiramis" left Trieste on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 16th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	HIGH WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	30	m 9 34	26 2	30	m 3 40	18 2
		10 12 a	28 2		3 29 a	16 10
S	31	m 10 28	27 6	31	m 4 20	16 10
		10 50 a	28 8		4 21 a	16 6
	Apl.			Apl.		
M	1	m 11 14	28 6	1	m 4 55	[illegible] 8
		11 24 a	28 10		[illegible] a	[illegible] 5
TU	2	m 11 55	29 1	[illegible]	m [illegible]	[illegible] 11
		11 56 a	28 8		[illegible] 45 a	18 7
W	3	m 0 33 a	29 2	3	m 6 0	14 7
					6 22 a	17 1
TH	4	m 0 27	28 3	4	m 6 31	14 8
		1 10 a	28 9		6 57 a	17 10
F	5	m 0 57	27 6	5	m 7 1	15 1
		1 46 a	28 1		7 31 a	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 30	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 35m	Sunset	6h 52m
" 31	(Sunday)	"	6h 34m	"	6h 52m
Apl. 1	(Monday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 53m
" 2	(Tuesday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 53m
" 3	(Wednesday)	"	6h 32m	"	6h 53m
" 4	(Thursday)	"	6h 31m	"	6h 53m
" 5	(Friday)	"	6h 30m	"	6h 54m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34-6m. am.; Last Quarter, 9th, 8h, 53-8m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.;

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	22	22
Same date last year	69	50
Total mortality from all causes		131
Same date last year		170

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

£6 Indian Agents £7

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY

And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

CRICKET FOR THE MILLION.

SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES (of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY (of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP (whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR (of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD (Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain England).

E. H. D. SEWELL (Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 5th April, 1912.

A FORGOTTEN CAPITAL.

BEREFT Calcutta may take consolation from the fact revealed by the annals of older India that the official desertion to which it has been sentenced has been shared on more than one occasion by its Punjab rival, to whose historic environs British town-planners are now hastening for the evolution of the modern city decreed by the successors of the great Mughals. And whereas the competition with Delhi in bygone eras always resulted in the deposition, desertion of the cities which aspired to supersede it as administrative centres, there is no apprehension of this fate overtaking Job Charnock's foundation for reasons which have been explained in official despatches supplemented by the strong determination of its patriotic citizens to recognise the new Government as the best compromise for the disappearance of the Viceregal Court from the banks of the Hooghly. From the list of examples provided by the Archæological Department—which has recently been salved from disruption by Lord Curzon's protests,—we select an almost forgotten instance of one of the most remarkable attempts to dethrone Delhi from its imperial rank and the results which attended an experiment conducted under very different conditions from those we are now witnessing in connection with the decision of the British Raj to make the city of the Mughals its political metropolis. This is the story of Doulatabad, now a deserted fortress in the Nizam's Dominions, which cold-weather tourists pass on their way to the historic caves of Ellora, and view with interest if they happen to be well-read in the annals of the Deccan, as a place which for a brief period superseded Delhi as the capital of the Mahomedan dynasty then controlling the fortunes of India. It is a very remarkable piece of history, showing how an autocratic monarch who reigned some six centuries ago suddenly resolved upon an exchange of capitals by an enforced migration of a populace numbering many thousands to the city of his choice, distant a thousand miles and more from the Punjab. For those reasons, and by way of a contrast in methods which ought to be appreciated by Calcutta, it is worth recalling Mahomed Taghlak's experiment in town-planning, as the new metropolis was designed by architects sent from Delhi, while the inhabitants were provided from the same source. Deogiri, as it was originally named by its Hindu founders, who were an offshoot of the great Chalukayan house, first appears in Mahomedan history in 1294, when its reputed wealth caused the earliest Islamic incursion into the Deccan with results which were fatal to its indigenous kingdoms. According to the chroniclers of the period, whose accounts must be taken with the proverbial reservation this predatory expedition obtained "six hundreds maunds of gold, seven maunds of pearls, two maunds of diamonds, rubies and emeralds and large quantities of other valuable articles." With a rightful appreciation of the value of accurate terminology, the Mahomedans changed the name of the place to Daulatabad, the abode of wealth, by which it is known in the subsequent annals of the Deccan, though its treasures were soon expropriated, as well as those of Warangal and Vizianagar which were for some time the centres of the Hindu resistance to the advancing tide of Islamism from Northern India.

The Slave Dynasty was then enthroned at Delhi and the seventeenth member of it was Mahomed Taghlak, who prior to his accession had resided at Doulatabad as a convenient vantage point for the direction of operations against the Hindu kingdoms in the South and had possibly become impressed with its healthful and political advantages. However this may be, in 1338 he decreed that Delhi was to be abandoned in favour of the new Deccan Capital, and the celerity with which this extraordinary migration was accomplished is one of its most striking features, for he gave the people but three days for the packing up of their household belongings and the commencement of a thousand mile pilgrimage to the Arcadia in the South. He had prefaced this order by purchasing all the houses and landed property of his subjects and the evictions which followed this transaction were on a much more extensive scale than anything we can discover in Irish history, for no one was allowed to remain in the monarch's tenements. "So complete was the ruin," writes one chronicler, "that neither a cat nor a dog was left among the buildings of the city, in its palaces or in its suburbs. Troops of natives with their families and dependants, wives, children, manservants and maidservants," formed a long procession along the road marked out for this colossal emigration which has no parallel in the world's story. Many perished by the way and the survivors who reached Doulatabad were homeless as the King's town-planners had not been given sufficient time to erect habitation for the depatriated citizen of Delhi. But the personal misfortunes of his subjects were matters of minor moment to an Indian sovereign of those days, when questions of policy were not submitted to the popular verdict, hence Mahomed Taghlak could say when he surveyed the results of his mandate a few weeks later, "my heart is satisfied and my feelings are appeased." He did not however desire that Delhi should remain desolate, as the governors of the adjoining provinces were ordered to repopulate the place, but the traveller Ibn Batuta who is the principal authority on this pragmatical migration mentions that at the time of his visit the scheme had not been carried out as "one of the great cities in the universe was empty and abandoned."

India is now being included in the operations of wireless telegraphy which will eventually envelop the world, but it is interesting to find that almost six centuries ago Doulatabad and Delhi were connected by a primitive method of signalling which kept the monarch in touch with all important events transpiring at either place. For the old tourists and chroniclers who were the precursors of modern pilgrims and book-makers relate that every post station between the two cities was provided with a code of signals which were transmitted by drums, so that Mahomed Taghlak knew what was happening at both ends of his kingdom and could issue commands to his distant officials through a quicker agency than the daks of the period. The Sultan, as he is styled in contemporary records, was also a currency reformer as well as the planner of a new capital for his dominions and his experiments in this branch of national economies were not less wonderful than the emigration he ordained to the Deccan. The maunds of treasure which Doulatabad had yielded to his predecessors were soon exhausted in those spendthrift days, and in the last decade of Mahomed Taghlak's rule his coffers were as empty as those of Teheran are at the present moment. But he faced this difficulty with an ingenuity that might compel the admiration of a modern Finance Minister who has to frame budgets and solve currency problems under the watchful supervision of the Calcutta Parliament. Mahomed Taghlak's remedy for his monetary dilemma took the form of a decree making copper coin of equal value with gold and silver tokens, an experiment which almost provoked a rebellion of his docile subjects at Doulatabad, whose sore-tried patience showed signs of exhaustion as the precious metals gravitated from them to the imperial treasury. Their protestations moved the monarch to a cancellation of his decree and the financial equilibrium was restored by a reversion to the previous rates of exchange, whereby the rejected copper money "rose like mountains" in the King's treasure house. That they were extremely abundant is proved by the fact that to the present day finds of Mahomed Taghlah's copper tunkas still occur in the ruins of his deserted capital. His reign closed in 1351, and before it ended the Sultan gave his nobles and subjects the option of returning to Delhi, but a fresh migration had no popular attractions, and Doulatabad gradually expanded into a large and thriving town, despite the unpromising conditions which attended the earlier stages of its career. For thirteen years it was Mahomed Toghlak's metropolis, but the potent claims of Delhi to this pre-eminence were recognised by his successors as they are now receiving acknowledgment by its preference to Calcutta, and the picturesque old fortress, in the vicinity of which is the humble sepulchre of the last of the great Mughals, is to-day an area of lonesome ruins, through which the modern spactator may realise the results of the quixotic experiment of of centuries ago.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION. THE coal strike has naturally drawn attention to the schemes of industrial arbitration, which appear to work with success in Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and such as might have been of immeasurable benefit to Great Britain and the Empire at the present functure. Recent experience shows that arbitration does not prevent strikes, but it at least enables the authorities to get rid of them quickly with a minimum of trouble. The subject has been much discussed in the London Press, where we find somewhat exhaustive discussion of the legislation of this character, which has so far been effected. A striking passage, appearing in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, states: "Australia in an emergency precisely similar to ours, saved herself—and afterwards suppressed revolutionary strikes once for all—by adopting compulsory arbitration, attaching Trade Union funds, cutting off strike pay, and arresting every Syndicalist ringleader who resisted." Australia also, has a minimum wage, although there it is called the living wage, which is somewhat different. In giving his judgment in 1909 in a case arising out of employment at the Broken Hill Mines, the President of the Arbitration Court said: 'I cannot conceive of any such industrial dispute as this being settled effectively, which fails to secure to the labourer enough wherewith to renew his strength and to maintain his home from day to day. He will dispute, he must dispute, until he gets his head above the water. In finding the living wage I look, therefore, to find what money is necessary to satisfy the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilised community.' This statement sums up very succinctly the arguments for a minimum wage, which the President fixed at seven shillings a day, and since that time, wages in Australia have been the subject of decisions in the Courts in cases which have covered shipping, mining, boot manufacture, shearing, and the making of agricultural machinery. However in view of the district joint boards which are now being inaugurated, it is perhaps most interesting to look at the Wage Boards which have been at work in Victoria. Their functions are virtually confined to the fixing of a minimum wage, of the hours of labour, and of the proportion of juvenile workers employed with adults. The most noteworthy feature of the system has been its gradual but continuous expansion. There were at first but half a dozen boards in Victoria; there are now scores. The work-people engaged in regulated industries number over 70,000. The system, too, has obtained acquiescence and a measure of genuine popularity. Bitterly resisted at first by a large division of the employing and more conservative classes, it is now generally accepted by them. The system ignores unionism, does not, therefore, give preferential advantages to unionists or encourage the growth of unions, and does not interfere with a large variety of industrial matters regulated by Arbitration Courts. A standard writes on the subject tells us, "It cannot be shown that the Wages Boards have injured trade unionism, but they certainly have not fostered it in the way that Arbitration laws have. The positive achievements of the Boards in the way of social amelioration are (1) the stamping out of the grosser forms of sweating; (2) securing by peaceful means moderate increases in wages, together with an eight-hour day in almost every regulated industry; (3) the bringing together of representative employers and workmen in what are usually amicable conferences; (4) diminishing the number of strikes and lock-outs. There is a right of appeal from the decisions of boards to a sort of arbitration court, but the appeals have so far been few." This is a good record and Australia in particular of the three countries mentioned has much experience of Labour troubles and their regulation of which Great Britain may take advantage. It is to be hoped that it will be utilised with effect in the important strike legislation, which it will be necessary to undertake as a permanent and not temporary measure, when the present troubles are over.

THE GATE OF INDIA. IF the building of the Gate of India on the Apollo Bunder be proceeded with at the same pace as the demolition of the temporary structure which has so long obstructed traffic there, we way expect to see its completion about the time the King-Emperor becomes a great grandfather. Nothing in the history of Bombay has taken so long—except perhaps the rebuilding of the Cathedral and the repair of the French bridge. Two months should have sufficed for the life of the structure on the Bunder, from the moment the ground was marked out until that on which the last piece of roadway was repaired. But for six months it has cumbered the ground and now at last it is being taken down at the rate of perhaps not less than one bamboo strip per diem—work which a mango-shower could have achieved in ten minutes, or an elephant in one. However, there it is likely to stand for another month at the present rate of procedure and meantime the public grow impatient and are losing interest in the new scheme of which they have been told a sketch has been prepared. Few of course have even seen reproductions of that sketch much has the original. Still it is satisfactory to know that Government has not adopted the design which has been published, for the majority of people may prefer one which should in some way embody the idea of the West joining hands with the East. Then again there may be others who would prefer that three, instead of two, conditions shall be fulfilled. The first, as laid down by Government, is that the building must provide ample accommodation for any future ceremonies which may take place at the Bandar. The second is the general effect as viewed from the sea. But the third—which is not laid down by Government—is one in which the design before us fails as did the temporary structure—in that it affords no protection to the personage landing, from the sun or wind or rain. The new design must provide for that, whatever the general character of the erection may be.

According to Reuter, Baron Mueller, of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, has been appointed Ambassador at Tokio.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Marmora" with the homeward mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mantua" with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo passed Suez at 1 a m. on Thursday.

PRINCE REUSS, the German Consul-General, has arrivved at Simla.

HIS MAJESTY'S Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction, on the 5' 6" gauge, of a small extension, 1·96 miles in length, of the Bombay Harbour branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Tank Bunder to Victoria Terminus by means of an overhead connection across the Wadi Bunder goods yard. The project will be known as the Bombay Harbour branch extension.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 15.

LONDON.

Although we are still enjoying the same springlike weather, interrupted only by occasional "April" showers, a moral gloom is hanging over London, and many and loud are the forebodings expressed by pessimists, who regard our present situation as a very serious one. The coal strike and the Suffragettes' tactics are the only subjects of conversation. As far as I am concerned, I took in several extra tons of coal a little while ago, a good quantity of flour, a side and a half of bacon, and a month's groceries from the stores, so I consider that I am equipped for a siege! But one cannot joke on such serious matters, and of course, the people one pities most are the women and children belonging to those who are thrown out of work by all this disorganisation. It is very difficult to go about and enjoy oneself when one thinks of so much misery. I am glad to say that Queen Alexandra is recovering from the severe attack of influenza, from which she has been suffering, but her improvement is, unfortunately, not so rapid as might be wished. On the other hand, Princess Victoria is now almost herself again, and has been able to get out into the sunshine during the last few days. The first Court of the year, which was held at Buckingham Palace yesterday night, was almost entirely a neutral-tinted one, for although the Court mourning was over the Royal Family is still in personal mourning, and all the members of the Household wore almost unrelieved black, whilst most of the other ladies, if not in black, wore white or grey or mauve. The Queen's dress was of black, the underdress a scintillating mass of jet and the train of rich black brocade. She wore the broad blue ribbon of the Garter across her corsage, and the whole of the front of it was crowded with splendid jewels of pearls and diamonds, whilst on her head she wore a tall crown of large diamonds.

FASHIONS.

I think that the spring shopping is the prettiest in the year. No wonder several of the Suffragettes fainted when they saw the effect of their window smashing on some of the fresh daintiness within. I saw one mannequin—not of flesh and blood, happily—who was literally pierced to the heart through a ruched chiffon taffeta dress by a splinter of glass like a bayonet. My own feeling is that it would not be half a bad plan to get oneself imprisoned for the whole of this month simply in order to keep away from temptation; it certainly is one way of solving the problem of new spring clothes, though perhaps a month of springtime in a life anyway too short is too precious to be lost on account of clothes or votes. The militant Suffragette may be wrong in her tactics, but all women who are less enthusiastic, and probably saner, must own that the window smasher pays a heavy price for her belief when she forfeits days out of her life to "the cause." Carlyle flung his sarcasm at the employer who considered that he paid his employe for his "time." He argued that all the payment a man received was only enough to enable him to go on living; no imaginable wealth could repay him for his time. Neither can one count the cost of a lost springtime, of that time in the year when no matter what our age is something rises within us and we feel young again and full of hope. So one may well inquire into the state of a woman's mind when she wrecks her spring as well as her clothes and her "cause" with a blow from a hammer on a sheet of plate-glass. I am sending you some Paris fashions sincerely hoping that they will never become popular in England. In the delightful spring weather there was a striking display of new fashions at the Auteuil races to-day. The great dressmakers apparently decided to show walking costumes principally in anticipation of more elaborate toilettes at the opening of Longchamps. Taffeta "tailor-mades" in a number of shades were seen this afternoon, many made with a close-fitting jacket cut swallow-tail fashion over a looped black skirt. There was a striking short coat of dull blood-red taffeta, with black lace in fancy pattern on back and sleeves, worn, with broad lace collar, over a black taffeta skirt. A shot taffeta afternoon costume, ornamented with red tulips hand-painted, was much admired. Another striking "tailor-made" had a bright emerald green jacket over a black skirt, a pale yellow silk flower being fastened to the lapel of the coat. A peacock blue taffeta costume, worn with a white hat surmounted with peacock blue osprey, and two afternoon dresses, one in mauve, the other in purple, with a little pocket containing a lace handkerchief on the outside of the coat, were much commented on.

DRESS ALLOWANCE.

The recent appearance in Washington society of a woman from Muncie, Indiana, who proudly claimed social prestige, because she was the possessor of six pairs of diamomd-studded shoes and a wardrobe on which she spent £10,000 a year, has inspired an agitation among women of assured social position against ostentatious adornment. It is now seriously propose in the columns of one newspaper that women who resent vulgar display shall unite in selecting a "Queen of Fashion, whose pronouncements upon dress shall be authoritative as indicating good taste." Mrs. Calvin-Gage, the sponsor of this suggestion, is particularly anxious that "the Queen shall be a woman whose strength of character and soundness of intellect are such that she will not be swayed with every whim of the Parisian modistes." Women prominent in Washington society on being interviewed regarding the desirability of a £10,000 wardrobe assert that dress at the capital is ordinarily far from extravagant. One of them puts the average woman's dress bill at a mere £700 a year, this including six evening gowns, five morning and afternoon dresses; furs, wraps, boots, stockings, and lingerie.

A NEW OCCUPATION.

Miss Eleonora Sears, an heiress known to the American Press as "America's bachelor maid," rode a racehorse to victory to-day at Coronado, California, beating Lady Reginald Herbert riding Hawkeye. Miss Sears aroused interest by appearing for the race clad in brown pegtop breeches with tan leggings, a plaid cap, and a khaki blouse with white silk sleeves. She rode as well as any professional jockey, standing in her stirrups and leaning far forward as she pased the winning post. Many people express surprise that while women in France enjoy some privileges that are denied to Englishwomen, such as the right to practise at the Bar, for example, there is no strong desire among Frenchwomen for the Parliamentary vote. It is, in fact, true that feminism in France is not important as a political movement. It seems to be forgotten that in most Latin countries political liberty of any sort is more or less new, while in England it has been established for centuries. This may in part account for the fact that the women in Latin countries have not joined with any great fervour in the general woman's movement for enfranchisement. It must also be remembered that the Frenchwoman and the Italian woman are in a better position, economically, than their English sisters. The dowry system gives them a certain amount of economic independence, and where divorce laws exist there is no inequality in the treatment of the sexes. France is surprisingly "forward" in her recognition of woman's intellectual capacities. It is true that Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium, was barred from the French Academy on account of her sex; but as a set-off against that, Mlle. Chandon has received the Ministerial appointment of Assistant Astronomer at the Paris Observatory. She is the first woman who has been officially admitted as an astronomer into a French observatory.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

Generalisations about the age when people ought to marry are dangerous things, and it is easy to prove their fallibility. An American clergyman has recently laid it down as an axiom that "it is better for the State, society, the home, and the man that he shall marry as soon as he is able to afford a wife." You will notice that it is taken for granted that it is better for the woman to marry whatever her age or position, and that her economic dependence is also assumed to be inevitable. The clergyman's principle is very arbitrary apart from this. Some young men are well able to "afford" a wife at an age when they are quite incapable of choosing one, and yet quite capable of making a woman miserable. Is it really better for the State, society, and the home that a rich young fool should marry before age and experience have taught him wisdom and tolerance? All rules and axioms about marriage have a flaw in them somewhere, but few have been so ridiculous as this American one, which seeks to put the right marriage age entirely on a financial basis, and suggests the establishment of a register of eligible wives which shall show young men which women are willing to marry on £300 a year, which on £350, and so on!

NEW MUSEUM.

Through wide, sunlit galleries, from whose open windows I could see now the green slopes and great elms of Kensington Gardens, now the trim gardens of the Palace, and now the mimic regatta on the Round Pond, I walked and talked with Mr. Guy Laking, and wondered if there was ever in the world so jolly a museum as this. Going up the dignified, shallow staircase known as the Queen's, and taking the cases as they come, we see first of all the flint tools and axes and arrow-heads of the earliest ages, when through the Thames Valley there roamed the mammoth elephant, the woolly rhinoceros, the cave lion, and other gigantic beasts. To every object is attached a description that all can understand; very often a little explanation of its use or manufacture as well, or a mention of some striking fact connected with it. Upon each case there is also a general notice telling in simple language what is to be learnt from it. For example, after the Mammoth period came the Later Stone Age, "when animals still savage but more akin to those of to-day roamed through the marshes, compelling man to live on the river-bank or in pile-dwellings." From this point London began. A good show of prehistoric bronze arms and implements leads on to the Celtic invasion. The Stone Age people are driven from London to Wales and Cornwall. Now iron comes into use, "introduced probably from Italy through Gaul." Of Saxon London very little remains, nor did the Danes leave a great deal to tell us how they lived. But soon we come to the Romans, and now we see very clearly what a high and complex civilisation they brought with them. Here are manicure sets, perfume-spoons, exquisite little rings and brooches ("on the same principle as our modern safety pins," we are invited to notice), a noble coinage, all the marks of a leisured and luxurious society.

REVIVAL OF THE ARTS.

It was an exotic, though. England was not ready for it. The Romans departed and their civilisation disappeared. Then gradually through the Middle Ages we see the arts reviving, the hand of man finding pleasure in its ingenuity, the splitting up of classes with its increase of luxury, the increasing complication of life. In numberless ways the London Museum brings these developments vividly home to us. We can trace the changes in the way Londoners ate their food and lighted their houses; in the way men fought and women sewed; and from the sixteenth century we can see how they dressed. Here Mr. Laking's habit of relating every exhibit to life has made him fit the clothes on to lay figures wearing wigs of the proper cut. Caps are put on heads; sandals and early boots and shoes are shown on feet. The effect is lively and amusing and, above all, very real. Of London manufactures, such as Chelsea and Bow porcelain or Battersea enamels, there are exquisite collections. London pictures are hung in large numbers. There are cases gay with silk net and bead purses such as pretty ladies carried in the past. Nothing has been neglected that could help one to realise how Londoners have looked and lived. As the fruit of less than a year's gathering the harvest is wonderful. And, to crown all, from the general public's point of view, the museum is fortunate in being allowed to show a large and rare collection of royal possession. In the room where Queen Victoria lived as a child, one sees her dolls' house, many of her dresses, a case full of little figures she and her governess dressed to represent singers they had heard in opera and famous ladies of the day. In another case are tiny shoes and socks worn by King Edward as a baby (these are lent by Princess Mary); also the infant shoes and lace cap of the present Prince of Wales.

ROYAL ROBES.

The Coronation robes of King Edward and Queen Alexandra make a brave show. Queen Mary's wedding dresses are also here, with the "going-away" costume of her mother, the Duchess of Teck, a marvellous grey silk and blue satin confection of 1866. Both the King and the Queen have taken a most kindly interest in the museum, and on March 21, they will have a private view before it is thrown open. As soon as it is open, every Londoner should go and see it. It is an addition to our "places of interest" of which every Londoner may be justly proud.

MR. R. S. CREE BROWN, B. Sc., A. M. Inst. C. E., has been nominated by H. E. the Chancellor to be an ordinary Fellow of the University, vice Mr. E. M. Proes, A. M. Inst. C. E., resigned.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending March 30, was 832, giving a death-rate of 44·17 per annum per thousand as against 52·29 the corresponding period of last year, and 59·43 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 76 died from fevers; 107, plague; 75, small-pox; 8, measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 49, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 186, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 29, still-born; 75, old age and debility; and 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 37; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 380; Hindu low caste, 109; Musalman, 199; Parsi, 27; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 4; European, 4; and other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 392 as against 401, for the corresponding period of last year, and 363 the average over the past five years.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

RIOTS IN SCOTLAND AND MONMOUTH.

Minority against Resumption Expected.

STRIKE HOWEVER NOT LIKELY TO LAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Wild scenes occurred at Glen Craig, in Fifeshire, to-day. A crowd of two thousand people, many of them women, attempted to prevent the men from working, whereupon the police charged, and were received with volleys of stones. The crowds were eventually dispersed.

Similar scenes took place at Pontypool, where the windows of the strike-breakers were smashed with stones. Two men were critically injured.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Funds for the sufferers by the strike have been opened in Sydney and Melbourne. The Lord Mayor of Sydney, yesterday, cabled the first instalment of one thousand pounds.

After a harangue by Mr. Albert Stanley, M. P., ten thousand miners at Cannock Chase, who had overwhelmingly voted against resuming work, decided to resume forthwith.

At midnight, it was unofficially stated that 180,902 miners had voted in favour of resumption, and 199,881 against. The official figures are still withheld. The executive of the Miners' Federation meets in London to-day, to consider the result of the ballot. Meanwhile, the numbers, who are resuming work without waiting for a decision are steadily increasing, but no coal is expected to reach London for, at least, a week.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Prince of Wales has given £500 in aid of the sufferers from the strike.

It is expected that the ballot will show a majority against resumption, but not one sufficient to justify the continuance of the strike especially in view of the vast number of abstentions.

RAILWAY TROUBLE.

Strong Complaint against the Companies.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Mr. Thomas, Assistant Secretary of Railwaymen's Union, drew attention in the House of Commons to the grave situation in the railway world, arising from the failure of certain companies to carry out their obligation under the Government conciliation scheme. Unless the Board of Trade immediately acted, he said, the result would be serious. He suggested that the men should submit their grievances to the arbitration of the Board of Trade. Mr. Robertson agreed to consider the question.

RED CRESCENT MISSION.

Funds Required for Coast Refugees.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The *Westminster Gazette* publishes a telegram, received by Mr. Ameer Ali, from the British Red Crescent Mission in Tripoli, asking Mr. Ameer Ali to appeal to Britain, India, Egypt and the British Colonies for a fund for the relief of the refugee coast population.

Mr. Ameer Ali remarks "India is doing her best; may we not look to Britain for assistance?"

ROBBERIES IN PERSIA.

The Chance of Obtaining Compensation.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Replying to Colonel Yate, regarding robberies in Persia, Sir Edward Grey was unable to say whether the payment of British and Indian commercial claims would be one of the objects of the next loan. The first object must be the restoration of order.

GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

General Sir Mackworth Bullock has been appointed Governor of Bermuda, in succession to Sir Walter Kitchener.

[Lieut.-General Sir George Mackworth Bullock, K. C. B., was born in India in 1851. His father Thomas Henry Bullock was then Deputy Commissioner in Berar. He was educated at Cheltenham and University College, Oxford, and after his course at Sandhurst, entered the 1st Battalion, 11th Foot in 1872. He passed the Staff College in 1880, and was Brigade Major at Shorncliffe from 1882 to 1887. From 1889 to 1894, he was D. A. A. G., in India. In the South African War, he saw active service and was mentioned in despatches, and subsequently was Major-General Commanding in Egypt until 1903. From 1910 until the following year he commanded the West Riding Territorial Division].

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said he had instructed the Sanitary Commissioner further to examine the question of lymph supply in the Central Provinces from a single central depot. He added that Lord Crewe was not prepared to abolish compulsory vaccination there.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Rear-Admiral de Robeck has been appointed Admiral of Patrols, under Mr. Churchill's scheme of naval reorganisation.

THE EMPIRE'S TRADE.

Personnel of the Royal Commission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Mr. Harcourt has announced that the following are members of the Royal Commission on the trade resources of the Empire:—Lord Inchcape, Chairman; Sir Edgar Vincent, Sir Charles John Owens, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Tom Garnett, a Manchester cotton-master; and Mr. William Lorimer of Glasgow. Mr. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce; Mr. Donald Campbell, ex-member of the South Australian Parliament, Mr. Edward Bowring, ex-member of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, and Sir P. de V. Graaf, of South Africa.

Mr. Harcourt said he considered it was the strongest Commission ever constituted. Members of the House of Commons had been deliberately excluded. He was sure it would command complete confidence.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The *Times* says that the Opposition are surprised at the composition of the Trade Commission. They do not consider that the Government has carried out the tacit understanding that it should be of first importance in respect of *personnel* and entirely impartial. They complain that statesmen of the calibre of Lord Grey and Lord Balfour of Burleigh have not been asked to serve, and that several members are known as extreme partisans on the fiscal question, or that they do not possess sufficient commercial training.

ALLEGED ANARCHISTS.

Two Men Arrested with Dynamite.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 4.

Two men, named Kirkar and Simon, arriving from Varna, have been arrested. They were carrying 28 kilogrammes of dynamite and eight bombs. Kirkar had six passports with him. It is supposed that the men are anarchists and are emissaries of the Bulgarian-Macedonian Committee. The Police are searching fo possible accomplices, in this city.

THE CHANTILLY OUTRAGE.

Arrested Man Tries to Commit Suicide.

PARIS, APRIL 4.

Carrouy, another of the alleged motor criminals, was arrested near Paris. He swallowed poison, but was saved by prompt medical attention.

NEW CHINESE MINISTRY.

Favourable Comment by the "Times."

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The *Times* regards the Chinese republican Cabinet as possessing marked advantages over its predecessors under the old *Regime*. The paper points out that almost all the members of the present Cabinet were educated abroad and says they must have a grasp of the realities unknown to the ignorant obscurantists of the Tsungli Yamen and the Wai-wu-pu.

THE ENGLISH CUP.

Results of Re-played Semi-Finals.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The results of the re-played semi-finals in the English Cup competition are:—

West Bromwich...	1	Blackburn Rovers...	0

At Sheffield; extra time played.

Barnsley	1	Swindon.....	0

At Nottingham.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Widespread distress has been caused by floods in the Mississippi valley in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. Several towns have been deserted and thousands are homeless. The river at Cairo is fifty miles broad. Fifty thousand inhabitants of the Mississippi delta have been warned that the levels threaten to collapse and they are fleeing.

THE SUFFRAGETTE TRIAL.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence have been committed for trial. They have all been admitted to bail.

THE "OCEANA'S" SPECIE.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Eight boxes of gold, valued at £40,000, and fifteen bars of silver were salved from the "Oceana" yesterday. The total value of the gold recovered is £55,000.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Parliament has adjourned till the 10th instant.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

OTTAWA, APRIL 4.

The Dominion has invited the Prince of Wales to visit Canada in 1914.

During the week ending Tuesday, April 2, only two chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay, and these were purchased by the farmer at Cambay. In the same period there were no importations into Bombay.

BRIDGE-BUILDING IN INDIA.

Protest against Giving Works to Americans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 4.

A Darlington correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says an intense feeling has been generated in the British bridge structural industry by the action of the India Office in awarding the tender for the Hardinpur Bridge of the Oudh-Rohilkand Railway to the American Phoenix Bridge Company.

It is hoped, adds the correspondent, that this dissatisfaction will result in a question in the Commons next week and that a definite promise will be forthcoming that the material will be thoroughly inspected and that no departure from conditions of contract and the specifications will be allowed.

The correspondent admits the difference of 26½ per cent. between a tender of the Phoenix Company and the lowest British tender, but says the difference is due to the association of the American Company with the United Steel Corporation.

A question in this connection was asked yesterday in the Commons. Mr. Montagu, replying, said British tenders were not the lowest.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

Receives Address of Welcome.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

This morning His Excellency Lord Carmichael received six addresses of welcome from the British Indian Association, the Bengal Moslem League, the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, the Indian Association the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal Landholders Association.

In a collective reply His Excellency said that he hoped during his term there would be an advance in local self-government on sound and safe lines in the presidency. With regard to the Bengal Landholders Association he said when he asked what that Association was he was told that the Viceroy, who ought to know much better than he, found some difficulty in differentiating between it and the British Indian Association. Their objects were the same, but the Viceroy found that the difference was that the Landholders Association dealt chiefly with Eastern Bengal. He only regarded Eastern Bengal as part of larger Presidency and would do his best to serve the whole. He said that his friend and schoolfellow and Lord Curzon had said in the House of Lords that he wished the Governor of Bengal would be bound to spend two months every year in Eastern Bengal. When he read that he said to himself "If George Curzon thinks I ought to be in Eastern Bengal for two months every year I shall have to be there for three."

THE DELHI CITY.

Municipal Improvement Works.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 4.

Important works for the improvement of the Delhi city are being carried out by the Municipality. The work on the Bela which was started before the Durbar is now rapidly approaching completion. A large area of land lying between Tripolia Bridge and Osmanpur Road which up to quite recently, was a dense jungle full of insanitary depressions has been converted, into a fine open expanse of park-like country and as all depressions have been filled up the mosquito will no longer find its happy hunting ground. The former Qadsia Creek, which meandered along the Bela has been filled up and new graded water course has been constructed. To complete this sanitary improvement it is now proposed to extend the City ditch from the point at which it empties into the new water course across the Bela and to utilise sullage water for irrigating an area of fifty acres which will be cropped. The course will then be used as a stored water channel. The old "Wanchaki" channel at the Nigham Bodh Gate has been arched over and the "Jhit" is being rapidly filled up reclaiming a large area of land.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

New Station Opened at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, APRIL 4.

The Lieut.-Governor who leaves for Maymyo to-morrow opened a new railway station at Rangoon this evening in the presence of a large gathering of officials, civil and military, and the public. In the absence of Mr. Wilcocks, Agent of Burma Railways, Mr. F. D. Couchman, Chief Engineer, gave a lengthy history beginning from 1877 when first the line from Rangoon to Prome was opened. His Honour expressed his pleasure in opening the station which would prove adequate to the requirements for several years to come. He dwelt on the necessity of having a system of a grand trunk road right up to the railway approaches with subsidiary feeder roads to villages. The absence of funds had prevented the realisation of this object, but the scheme he had proposed by the imposition of a cess on rice for obtaining communications would commend itself to railway and commercial people. During the last sixteen years the length of the line had increased from 886 to 1,529 miles, expenditure from 769 to 1,864 lakhs of rupees, and gross receipts from 76 to 207 lakhs. His Honour congratulated all officials for the way in which they had carried out the work.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, APRIL 4.

Owing to the heavy rain in Peshawar this morning the Viceroy's intended visit to the Khyber Pass to-day had to be postponed.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

During the week ending 30th March the total mortality from plague stood at 13,940 deaths against 16,28 cases. Bombay Presidency had 699 deaths, Madras 108, Bengal 3,455, the United Provinces 9,244, the Punjab 1,328, Burma 54, Central Provinces 891, Mysore 54, Hyderabad 846, Central India 128, Rajputana 110 and Kashmir 28. Among the capital towns Patna had 133, Bombay 107, Allahabad 33, Lahore 4, Rangoon 10, Calcutta 133, Delhi and Madras show clear bills.

ALLEGED BANK FRAUD.

Warrants Issued against Three Accused in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 4.

Before the Town Police Court to-day Mr. W. Barton, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of Mr. W. Ross Munro, Agent and Manager of the Madras Branch of the National Bank of India applied for the issue of non-bailable warrants against Mr. T. Abdul Kareem Sahib, G. V. Kothandrama Chetty and A. Sreenivasachari on charges of forgery, cheating, abetment of forgery, etc.

Mr. Ross Munro in his affidavit alleged that the first accused was a partner in the firm of T. Abdul Kareem Sahib and Co., which carried on business as piece-goods merchants in Jehangir Street, George Town. The first accused was also partner in the firm of T. Nooridin Sahib and Co. which did similar business in Godown Street. The second accused was the manager T. Abdul Kareem Sahib and Co. It was believed that the second accused was also a partner along with the first accused in the business of T. Abdul Kareem and Co. The third accused was until recently a bill collector in the National Bank. From about the year 1906 the first accused began carrying on business under the name of Abdul Kareem and Co. in addition to his father's business which was known as T. Nooridin Sahib and Co. For several years past the National Bank had been granting loans to first accused against promissory notes purporting to be excuted by several firms in Madras amongst them being Messrs. Hajee Syed Hussain Sahib and Co. Kyzer Mahomed Sahib and Co. S. Tippu Sahib and Co. and Hajee Madar Sahib and Co. These promissory notes were in favour of the first accused's firm and were endorsed by that firm. On 20th March the firms of Hajee Syed Hussain Sahib and Co. Kyzer Mahomed Sahib and Co. and S. Tippu Sahib and Co. were advised by bill notices of promissory notes which had fallen due on that date. The manager of Messrs. Hajee Syed Hussain Sahib and Co. turned up at the Bank the following day and after inspecting the promissory notes repudiated all knowledge of them and said they were forgeries.

Other firms concerned had also similarly repudiated the genuineness of the promissory notes. On 22nd March both the firms of T. Abdul Kareem Sahib and Co. and T. Nooridean Sahib and Co. were adjudicated insolvents and the properties of the firms were taken possession of by the Official Assignee. In the premises of T. Abdul Kareem and Co. were found five promissory notes, all except one of which bore no date purporting to be signed by Messrs. C. W. Venkataramanujalu Chetty and Co. and T. Rahman Sahib and Sons. The first accused along with four Indian friends called on complainant at his house on 24th March and in course of conversation told him that if any case was going to be launched he would commit suicide. The total amount of money borrowed by the accused on the forged pro notes was about Rs. 18,000. The complainant also stated that the fraud prepetrated by the first accused would have been discovered earlier but for the third accused's conduct in intercepting letters addressed to the supposed drawees of pro notes and placing them in the hands of the other accused.

His Worship issued warrants.

ROADS IN BURMA.

A Scheme for Obtaining Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 4.

At a meeting of the Burma Legislative Council to-day discussion of the budget for 1912-13 took place.

Mr. Cowasjee, the Hon. Mr. Mirza Hussain and the Hon. Mr. W. R. Strikeman spoke on the unsatisfactory condition of the affairs of the province. They were of opinion that the financial situation was anything but reassuring. They congratulated the Lieutenant-Governor on the proposal to impose acess for ten years on the rice exported from Burma which was considered as one solution of the question for obtaining funds for communications and roads in the province.

Mr. Cowasji also urged the necessity for the establishment of a university for Burma which had been referred to Government last year.

The Hon Mr. Rice said that the local Government was prepared to give hearty support to the proposal of a university as soon as it was satisfied that the province was ripe for such a measure.

The Lieutenant-Governor agreed that the budget was disappointing. During the last 10 years appeals to the Government of India for funds for the necessary equipment of the province had been incessant but without avail. They had no other alternative than to put forward the proposal. He did it recently, namely, to raise three and a half crores of rupees by the imposition of a cess on rice to fit the province with a proper system of communications.

His Honour was grateful for the support which the scheme received from the members of the Council.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Nine Accused Acquitted by High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

The nine accused in the Dacca Conspiracy case who were acquitted by the High Court have been released to-day from the jail. There was no demonstration. After the release they came to the Bar Library to express gratitude to the pleaders who defended them and went away quietly. All were in good health.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 4.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble, representing the Bombay and Calcutta shareholders and depositors of the Bank of Burma, which is in liquidation, leaves for Calcutta, on Saturday, to confer with the creditors.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at meeting yesterday morning made no change in the Bank rate which remains at 6 per cent,

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Explanation of the New Agitation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the absence of the full text of the White Paper on South African Indian affairs, it is now easy to criticise the publication at all adequately, but the brief cabled summary reveals and conceals sufficient to make some words of comment at this stage advisable; and first of all, we ought to clear the ground. Though the Imperial and Indian Governments are alive to the fact, quite a number of people appear to have failed to realise that the provisional settlement of last May—which has not yet been legalised as promised—dealt with two Transvaal matters only: an undertaking was given, first, to repeal the Registration Law of 1907—a more or less obsolete measure—and, secondly, to remove the racial bar from the statute book as to immigration. The settlement did not affect any other Transvaal questions and none at all in the other Provinces of South Africa. And the Imperial Government have laid it down as their policy that, in disposing of these two matters, which alone were the subject of passive resistance, they would not be consenting parties to the diminution of rights enjoyed by Indians resident in the Cape Colony or Natal, and, presumably, in the Transvaal itself.

All these outstanding questions have to be dealt with independently of the settlement, and some are of long standing. The White Paper seems to indicate that the Union authorities are indulging in their old practice of endeavouring to make the public believe that the Transvaal Indians are trying to go behind the terms of that settlement by demanding something new and impossible; in fact, that are attempting a breach of faith. I will endeavour, as shortly and concisely as the somewhat complicated facts will permit, to place the situation before your readers so that they may judge for themselves.

The new Transvaal trouble is as old as the controversy in that territory itself. The Republican anti-Asiatic Law of 1885 laid it down that no Asiatic could own fixed property, nor could he reside anywhere outside a location for sanitary reasons. These two prohibitions still obtain, and their history is a peculiar one. Though Indians could not get land registered in their own names, either for business, residential, or farming purposes, European friends undertook to accept registration, in private trust for them. That these agreements, though evasive of the deliberate purpose of the law, were not illegal, was laid down in an obiter dictum of the Transvaal Supreme Court, in 1905. Moreover, they have receive Government authority. Before the law of 1885 came into force, a certain firm of Indians in Klerksdorp bought certain building lots at public auction, subject to payment of monthly licence-fees as ground-rent. They built substantial business premises thereon. It became customary for all purchasers to pay the licenses half-yearly, instead of monthly. The Indian firm's European trade-rivals commenced an agitation against them, and the Republican Government thereupon orderd the confiscation of the property, on the ground of irregular payment of licenses. The Indian firm strenuously protested, and after some time the Government agreed to accept the licenses and to reinvest them with the property, provided it was registered in the name of some European, and this was done. Another such case of official acceptance of the situation is one in which I was personally concerned. The late Mr. Aboobaker Amod, the pioneer Indian trader in South Africa, bought a certain property in Pretoria before Law 3 of 1885, came into force, but it was not registered in his name until after that date, and as a result, his heirs were debarred from taking transfer. Years passed, and the property was transferred to me, as nominal owner, and, as the case was one creating great hardship in the special circumstances, a clause was inserted in the Asiatic Act of 1908, enabling the heirs to take transfer from me, the Government thus recognising the practice of private land trusts.

In 1908 and 1909, however, the situation altered entirely without the knowledge of the Transvaal Indian community, and the Imperial authorities. Certain Townships Acts were passed, enabling leaseholders in townships to obtain freehold title, on certain conditions, which were to be laid down subsequently by the Governor. These laws were drawn in general terms, and were therefore not subject to suspension pending examination by the Colonial Office. The conditions of the grant, however, never came before the Parliament for debate or before Imperial Government for review, and they contained a clause prohibiting the grantee from permitting any coloured person to occupy or reside on the property, except as a domestic servant, on penalty of its confiscation without compensation. In effect, a customary right enjoyed by the Indian community, hitherto recognised by the Government and by the Courts, was annulled, not by statute, but by regulations that had never come under Imperial scrutiny, and it is only recently that the new provisions have come into operation. Last year, in order partly to extend his business, and partly to test the validity of these regulations, Mr. Amod Moosa Bhyat purchased a certain freehold in the township of Boksburg, and Mr. C. W. Ritch, lately the Secretary of the London Committee, presided over by Lord Ampthill, took transfer in his own name. Mr. Bhyat built substantial business premises thereon, and opened an up-to-date business. But Mr. Bhyat has committed the unpardonable offence of being the first Indian to open a business outside of the Boksburg location, and Boksburg has always considered itself to be a white township. In other words, hitherto, the inhabitants of Boksburg have endeavoured to prevent any Indian getting a footing there, though the law permits the issue of a trading-licence anywhere in the Transvaal to an Indian. Accordingly, the Union Government have commenced proceedings against Messrs. Bhyat and Ritch, with the object of procuring the cancellation of the titledeeds of the property, without compensation to Mr. Bhyat, who finds himself faced, on the one hand with costly litigation, and on the other, with ruin. Now, this prohibition of the direct ownership of land has never been accepted by the Indian community, and the Imperial Government have repeatedly urged upon the Transvaal authorities the reasonableness of an amendment of the law giving Indians the right of direct ownership on their own places of residence and business premises. For the Transvaal Government then, in the face of this attitude, to rob the Indian community of an indirect right by apparently innocent measures, whose secretly hostile purpose lies concealed in regulations that did not receive publicity at the time, is a piece of oblique diplomacy on a par with all Transvaal precedents.

The history of the location grievance is somewhat different. The Republican Government attempted to give the expression "residence in locations" the extended meaning of "trade in locations." As the matter was one of life and death to the Indian community, they appealed to the Imperial Government, who, after lengthy negotiations, induced the Republican authorities to agree to arbitration. The award left the interpretation of the law to the courts, which, in 1898, gave judgment against the Indians, by a majority. Mr. Chamberlain reserved the right to approach the Republican Government, who were induced to stay their hand, but when, later on, they endeavoured to force all Indians, regardless of status, to reside and trade in locations, their action became one of the avowed causes of the war. At its conclusion, the Indians found that the new Government were enforcing the very legislation against which they had protested in Republican days, and they were obliged to seek the protection of the Supreme Court, which reversed the old High Court's judgment, and sterling rebuked the British authorities for their inconsistency. Undismayed, an attempt was made to over-rule the Supreme Court's decision by fresh legislation, but this was prevented by a despatch of Mr. Lyttelton, when Colonial Secretary, on the late Sir Charles Dilke's intervention. The Imperial Government then laid down the policy that they would not accept legislation taking away rights that had been declared by the Supreme Court. In 1908, however, against the protests of the Indian community, they reversed this policy by sanctioning the old law, which prohibited all coloured persons on mining areas from residing on or occupying for any purpose any stand situated id such an area, on penalty of criminal prosecution. The courts have held that rights possessed when the Act came into operation are local and personal, and are current so long as the holder remains in the same place but are not transmissible. The effect of the law is to take away an existing actual or potential right, and, sooner or later, to drive the Indian population into locations for purposes of residence and trade, resulting in their eventual ruin and virtual expulsion from the Province.

These, then, are the main causes of the present trouble in the Transvaal, apart from those giving rise to the recent passive resistance agitation. It is plain that, immoral as is the "freezing out" policy of the Union Government, the Indian population, who had no voice in its making, and who will be ruined by its enforcement, are no party to it at all, and have always protested against its underlying principles, in which they have, on various occasions, been upheld by the Imperial Government and the Transvaal Courts. I venture to think that they have a claim upon the active sympathies of the people and Government of this country in their effort to expose a wrong and to procure its removal.—I am, &c.,

H. S. L. POLAK.

Bombay, April 4.

LEAVE TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

The Extension of Special Previlege.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the special grant of 90 instead of 60 days' privilege leave to all British officers of the 117th Mahrattas who were employed in the Persian Gulf between the 20th January, 1910, and 27th April, 1911, both the dates inclusive. No extra expense is to be caused to the State by the grant of this leave and the rules in respect of overstayal etc., of privilege leave will be applicable. The leave will reckon from the date of being struck off duty to the date to rejoining at the officers' station. The leave will be granted irrespectively of the season of the year and must be taken before the 31st December 1913. The special privilege leave cannot be taken in conjunction with ordinary or accumulated privilege leave or leave on medical cartificate, but it may be combined with leave on private affairs as laid down in paragraph 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume 2. It cancels any privilege leave due at the date the special leave is taken.

THE AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

Attempts at Reconciliation Fail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

An interesting review of the happenings in Tibet is given by the special correspondent of the *Statesman*. Writing from Gyantse on March 15th he says:—"A reconciliation meeting was held at Gyantse on Christmas eve and an agreement was come to, after which for the first time in Tibetan history a Full Court of Chinese and Tibetans sat to try four men for robbery."

As to affairs at Lhassa the correspondent says:—"Chinese officials are very averse to serving there and difficulty is being experienced in filling important posts at Lhassa. A representative council has been appointed to control affairs and to protest against, if necessary, veto measures adopted by the Amban. The new Amban of Lhassa was appointed on February 15th and he received telegrams from Yuan-Shi-Kai at Peking announcing the establishment of the Chinese Republic. Meantime rumours are abroad that Tibetans are contemplating a determined effort to exterminate all troops in Tibet. Several thousand Tibetan troops have gathered at Shamli two stages from Shigatse and have attacked Chinese troops. In one engagement five Chinese were killed and wounded and twenty Tibetans were killed and wounded. The Chinese are now awaiting reinforcements from Lhassa."

PATHAN LAWLESSNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 4.

An instance of Pathan lawlessness is reported from the Frontier Provinces. Sometime ago a band of Pathans raided a village named Zai and kinapped a Hindu for ransom, but the victim managed to escape and identified two men of the gang, one of whom was sentenced to fourteen years impreisonment by the authorities. In revenge, the Pathans have again raided the village and kidnapped the same man.

VENAL POLICEMAN CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 4.

Sub-Inspector Harbansh Sahai of Lorhardanga Thana, District of Ranchi, and four constables were prosecuted by the Local Superintendent of Police for having taken bribes in connection with a rioting case. After a protracted trial extending for about a year the Deputy Magistrate recently convicted the Sub-Inspector and one of the constables under Section 161, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each of them to undergo a year's rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the Judicial Commissioner against this decision, but their appeals have been rejected.

MR. ALLAN WILKIE'S COMPANY

"Sweet Lavender" at the Royal Opera House.

Last night at the Royal Opera House, Chowpati, a fair audience was present to witness that beautifully conceived comedy, so closely connected with the late Mr. Edward Terry, "Sweet Lavender." The leading part was taken by Mr. Allan Wilkie who, as Dick Phenye was convincing. One might say that as an actor of comedy he is more successful than as a tragedian. Apart from Mr. Wilkie, the gentlemen of the cast played their parts without any need for notice, but amongst the ladies Miss G. Littlewood as Mrs. Gilfillian and Miss Vera Crichton as her daughter proved their knowledge of human life without introducing artificiality into their parts. Miss Kathleen Clanchy as Ruth Rolt acted realistically also. Mr. Stafford Dawson's American accent improved in the second act, but towards the third was too pronounced; however, he played his part well and, next to Mr. Allan Wilkie, was prominent in making the evening enjoyable. Mr. Sibley Hicks as Mrs. Rolt's suitor was also amusing, but overdid his part. Miss Hunter Watts was of course the clever actress that she always is, but a tragedy part suits her best.

The Chief Engineer of the "Clan Sinclair" at Moulmein came ashore for four days and has been missing since Sunday.

Five hundred and twenty American tourists, including those from France, Spain and Germany, arrived at Rangoon by "Cleveland" yesterday.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

The Good Girl, by Vincent O'Sullivan, (Constable).—This is a story of a rich youngman's infatuation for a beautiful light woman. Paul Vendred, brought up in the straitest Jansenist theology, is adrift in London. At a concert he sees Sybil Dover, a singer who stirs him to an insane passion. He pursues her until he makes her acquaintance, only to find that she is the wife of a needy, adventurous ex-captain, Wildy he throws himself into the Dover menage, and with the fatuity of a man whose emotions have hitherto been unduly repressed he allows himself to be victimised. The Dov... overs, with cynical iniquity, ...uel Paul to marry the captain's daughter by a former wife. It is an impossible union, complicated by the perseverance of Vendred's love for Mrs. Dover who has no scruples about playing rival to her own step-daughter while she and Dover bleed Vendred almost to the last penny, and drive the poor little lawful wife to flight and death. A more terrible or truer picture of a certain phase of so-called Bohemianism has not yet appeared in fiction, and Vendred's incurable folly is made convincing by virtue of his earlier history. Without extravagance or melodrama, Mr. O'Sullivan has evolved a situation that under less skilful and philosophic treatment might have been impossible lurid. His character-drawing is vivid, sure and consistent. He presents his polite outcasts in their true colours without censoriousness or caricature. His incidental scenes notably the supper at a fashionable restaurant, are a valuable record of one aspect of contemporary manners. The superficial will enjoy this book for its sheer excitement; the discerning for its ruthless yet artistic analysis of human depravity and folly.

Anna Strelitz, by Low Lathen (Long)—Mr. Lathen gives us an interesting picture of Jewish life in a small South African town; of the father's clinging to the old laws and ways and of the children drifting away from them. The heroine, Anna Strelitz becomes a Christian, and a strong and dramatic story has been built upon the antagonism between the two faiths. Anna is a noble woman, finely drawn, and the book well written.

The King's Luck by W. M. O'Kane (Chapman and Hall).—"The King's Luck" is a tale of an old gold box with the luck of the Stuarts which a dying Cavalier gives to his daughter to restore to King Charles. It is really a very fine romance, a great deal of fighting well described. But the luck proved no good when the King got it. St. Patrick's nail was not there, only a Scotch cairngorm, a sad but truly prophetic sign of woe. Naseby is a fine, weltering chapter; indeed, most of "the luck" moves.

Ruth of the Rowdrich by Mrs. Stanley Wrench (Mills and Boon).—"Ruth of the Rowdrich" will please conventional novel readers. Despite the trouble between the covers we all know the right people will be happy in the end. Wallace Benham discovers Ruth walking barefoot in the moonlight according to the rites of local folklore. She thinks he is sent by Fate. He persuades her that she is wasted in the country and she goes off to fleet-street and dazzles it with the novel of the year. Fleet-street comes out strongly in the country rectory manner. The literary life turns to Dead Sea fruit after wonderful adventures. There are other men and women; some mildly wicked and the end is. "I will go back she said softly.' Ruth does. David faithful David, is waiting. The last words are: "I must get better quickly, because I am going to be married in three weeks' time." A nicely told story rather feminine, betraying a tendency to overwork the diminutives and running to "sad little" smiles.

Two Men and a Governess, by Olivia Ramsay (John Long).—The author has given us a very readable and very interesting novel; her scenic landscapes are distinctly good, her characters are for the most part true to life, and the denouement is well screened; and she has the power of presenting her pictures with such vividness that the telling of her tale is never wearisome. The force of character and restraint of will in Basil Gray, "breaking hearts" on his way to short-lived triumph, are powerfully drawn; and Araminta, foiled in her desire by her own deliberate act and daring much for her hero-prince, has our sympathy from first to last.

Carnival, by Compton Mackenzie (Martin Secker).—Is certainly one of the best novels of the season. Jenny-Pearl, the heroine, with her quaint forms of speech, her failures, her ambitions, and all the vain strivings of her uncultivated but very human heart, is one of the most fascinating figures I have come across in a book for a long time. But every character in "Carnival" is absolutely alive. Mr. Mackenzie has a way of breathing reality into his scenes and people which is as rare as it is enthralling one is never disconcerted by a jarring note, by a page of high-flown narrative written for the sake of flying high; the result is one of the most vivid pictures of modern London—or rather "Cockney" life—I have every read. Actually "Carnival" is a tragedy—a particularly grim, relentless tragedy—but one hardly realises the full significance of the story until one reviews it in retrospect. There is so much humour, so much shrewd, kindly observation, and so much real life in the writing that not until it is finished does one feel the dreary sadness of it all.

Messrs. Methuen will publish a book entitled "A Poet's Children; Hartley and Sara Coleridge," by the late Mrs. Eleanor A. Towle, which is an account of the son and daughter of S. T. Coleridge, and of their surroundings. Opening with the picture of Hartley's visionary childhood and brilliant gifts, the book describes the melancholy sequel, the deplorable weakness of which he was the victim scarcely detracting from the charm of a singularly attractive figure. His sister enjoyed, to an unusual degree, 'a private reputation' and was the centre of a circle of devoted friends, including many of the most distinguished literary men of the day. The book contains a number of hitherto unpublished portraits.

Canada, as the country of present and future expansion, is always interesting and attention is likely therefore to be given to a work entitled "Ten Thousand Miles through Canada," by Joseph Adams. This book takes the reader into remote territory, reminiscent of the flickering camp-fires of Huron and Iroquois. The haunts and habits of big game are described, and scientific methods of angling are set forth in exciting tussles with solmon, trout, bass, and muskalonge. Agriculture, mining and industrial opportunities are assigned a leading place, and the political, fiscal and social developments of Canada are reviewed. The book contains a map and fifty attractive illustrations.

Messrs. Methuen are adding to their popular Shilling Library General Sir Evelyn Wood's autobiography "From Midshipman to Field-Marshal." From a diary kept for forty years and from letters written daily to his mother Sir Evelyn tells the story of a career which is second to none in its romantic interest. The work had a remarkable success in its original issue, and is now published in an abridged form.

Professor Urwick's Philosophy of Social Progress is promised by Messrs. Methuen for March. Beginning with the Sociologists' point of view, the author given a clear summary of the results of modern scientific Sociology; and then connects these with the deeper conceptions of social life upon which Philosophy insists. In this way the current proposals for reform are presented in their true relation to the great issues of society's progress, such as the future of the family and marriage of wealth and private property, of the position of women, of citizenship and its duties, of morality, and of religion.

No forthcoming book, it is rumoured, has aroused higher expectations in the publishing world than the authorised Life of the late Henry Labouchere, and many have been the competitors eager to add it to their lists. Competition and curiosity are now, however, brought to a close by the announcement that the publication of the book has been entrusted to Messrs. Constable and Co. They are to be congratulated upon securing one of the "plums" of the year. Mr. Algar Thorold, who is to write the Life, is well known as a sympathetic and understanding biographer, and, besides being Labouchere's nephew, he had for the last ten years enjoyed the privilege of constant intercourse with the founder of "Truth," who talked to him unreservedly of his early life and Parliamentary experiences. Mr. Thorold has also sole access to a voluminous correspondence, including letters from King Edward VII. while still Prince of Wales, Gladstone, Harcourt,

Parnell, Randolph Churchill, Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Morley, which will be found to set the relations of Labouchere with the Radical party in and entirely new and surprising light. His life as a war correspondent during the siege of Paris, and his connection with the Parnell Commission, afford opportunities for some eye-opening revelations, while the whole history or "Truth" is alive with secrets of modern journalistic and social life. Mr. Thorold has a rich theme, of which he is sure to make good use.

Wherever the cause of a strong Navy is valued there is respect for the name of Commander Crutchley, who did such excellent service to the country as secretary of the Navy League. This respect will be broadened into something like a feeling of personal friendship in the case of readers who follow Captain Crutchley's breezy reminiscences, with Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish during the next fortnight. "My Life at Sea" is the title of the volume, and it is described as "a yarn loosely spun" for the purpose of holding together some recollections of the period of transition from sail to steam in the British mercantile marine. The author had the sea-salt in his blood, and took to a sailor's life as a very small boy in 1863. His experiences cover all quarters of the globe, and, like every good sea-going skipper, he overflows with amusing anecdotes. Earl Brassey contributes a preface, and the illustrations give some quaint examples of the sailing craft of half a century ago.

It seems to be the settled decision of Mr. Thomas Hardy to write no more novels, and, though such a fine poem as that which he has contributed to this month's "Fortnightly Review" is some recompense for the loss of another "Tiss" there are many lovers of literature who deplore his self-denying ordinance. Still, if we are to have no more stories from Mr. Hardy, the time has clearly arrived for the publication of a definitive collected edition of his works, and general satisfaction will be felt in Messrs. Macmillan's announcement that they will commence such an issue with the beginning of April. The "Wessex Edition," as it is to be called, will be complete in twenty volumes, priced at 7s. 6d. net apiece two volumes to appear every month. The first two volumes will contain "Tess of the Durbervilles" and "Far from the Madding Crowd," and Mr. Hardy has written a general preface to the edition, which will serve as an introduction to "Tess." There will be a photogravure frontispiece of each volume, and a map of the Wessex country. In fact, the edition will be as complete and as handsomely equipped as might be expected from the reputation of the house that fathers it.

From the Bodley Head we are promised, during the next few days, a lively volume of "Recollections of a Court Painter," profusely illustrated by the author's own brush. The artist in question is Mr. H. Jones Thaddeus, R.H.A., who fills the record of his reminiscences with bright anecdote and piquaint revelations. Commencing with the story of his student life, he transports his reader to Florence, and introduces him to the home circle of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. This gives Mr. Thaddeus opportunity for a pleasant account of Queen Mary's girlhood, from which he passes to the Vatican, and relates his experiences when engaged upon the portrait of Pope Leo XIII. Finally, there comes the record of the mission from the Khedive to Queen Victoria with which the artist was entrusted, and concerning which he has some striking incidents to relate. Altogether, a fascinating book for those who like to enjoy the society of Royalty at second-hand.

THE COCHIN TRIBES AND CASTES.—Vol. II. Pages 504 with 80 typical illustrations and an introduction by Alfred C. Haddon M. A. D., Sc, F.R.S. University Reader in Ethnology Cambridge; by S. K. Anantha Krishna Iyer, B. A. L. T. for the Government of Cochin will be published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. Madras, Luzac and Co., London.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

The western depression has moved north-eastwards towards Kashmir and has given rain in most stations in north-east Baluchistan, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and some rain and snow in Kashmir. Wet weather continues in Assam, and the east of Bengal. A few thundershowers have occurred in the south of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are:—Parachinar and Murree, one inch; Sialkot, Multan and Fort Sandeman, half an inch; Sonemarg and Peshawar, three-quarters. The temperature remains low in the greater part of northern India, especially where rain has fallen in the north-west.

The forecast predicts further precipitation in the north-west Himalayas and scattered falls in Bengal, Assam and South Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme eastern districts; Rawalpindi has had 0·29", Multan 0·47" and Lahore and Sirsa 0·18" each. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, heavily clouded in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity in excess. Maximum temperature is in moderate large defect; the minimum is also below normal in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme western districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·12" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal at Karachi and Kotah and in excess at other stations. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Karachi and Kotah; the minimum is also below normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is slightly damper than usual at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Aurangabad and Poona and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Punjab, with the exception of the extreme eastern districts. Light local rain associated with thunderstorms has been reported from east Rajputana and Malabar. Colombo records further moderate rainfall. Conditions continue unsettled in the Punjab. An area of slightly low pressure has appeared over the south Central Provinces.

A few showers may occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab. Isolated thunderstorms are possible in the south Central Provinces, the southern half of the Deccan and in Mysore and Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 4th April, was 29·925 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THIS year's annual sale of liquor licences in India, realised Rs. 4,60,500, which amount is Rs. 5,100 more than last year.

VAST BENEATH THE VEIL.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Und begehre nimmer und nimmer zu Sohauen,"
"Was sie gnadig bedecken mit Nacht and Grauen."

(Never desire ever to lift from sight, what graciously is wrapp'd in veil of Night.)

A youth lured by the warm desire of wisdom, came to Sais to learn the secret lore of Egypt's priests. As he sped on from mystery to mystery, ill-bridling his impatience, his gaze fell upon a veiled and giant Image. "There shrouds herself the still Divinity," said the priests. "Hear and revere her hest." "Till I this veil" "Lift—may no mortal born presume to raise." The "parched impatience" of the curious youth dared "the All-hallowed to profane." None knows what lay bare to his sacrilegious gaze. But the priests beheld him at dawn stretched pale and senseless before the statue of the Great Egyptian Queen.

What is our conception of the Profound Deep! Is it not made up of successive repulses to conceive it? The ocean of mystery stands just the same. The torrents of speculations of all sorts of philosophy poured into it have not raised its level by a line. However vain, the endeavour is less so than it appears. For, it brings intelligence to the very borders of its domain. Just on those impassable frontiers, the least friendly systems are the best agreed, without being conscious of it. There's a deal in what Adam Bede observes: "I'm not for laughing at no man's religion. Some's got one way of looking at things, and some's got another."

REALITY HAS A DOUBLE ASPECT.

Says Spinoza. Seen this way it is soul, seen that way it is body. The Materialist piques himself on his sturdy independence. He founds himself on facts, whether narrowly apprehended, or crudely interpreted. No crumb or coal but is honourably earned. He would fight the world starving than beg, borrow, or steal ideal hopes, or transcendental beliefs. He knows the Idealist has the better of him in some essential points. That won't tempt him however to soar-daringly into the regions of the Absolute;

"Flying from false to true, from wars of sense
"To peace eternal, where the Silence lives.

Buddha the blessed, whose ears "closed to earthly things caught heavenly sounds," kept silent, when asked, if the soul existed; for,

THE SECRET OF THE ABSOLUTE

is the solution of all the antinomies, or the opposition of law to law. Reduced to a formula the secret stands thus: O = ∞ This is making it more obscure Let us try to light up the gloom: That which is at once 'I' and 'not I,' spirit and matter, subject and object, good and evil, motion and repose, cause and effect, omniscience and unconsciousness, freedom and fatality, full and void, instant and eternity, dot and infinity, all or nothing; this is what we would call Absolute, if it could be named. And yet it cannot be said, He is That, being existence and non-existence at the same time; and to try to praise Him would be a blasphemy as much vain as impious, were he not at once, he who speaks, he who hears, and the word itself. All or Nothing! Scarcely is the last word, however dear to contemporary philosophy, uttered, than we hear protests raised on all sides by commonsense, and the anathemas of the orthodox. Gentlemen with decent competences, and easy solutions of intricate problems accuse us of paradox, as if the universe were ought else than a vast antinomy. The contented are angry. Their somnolence is disturbed. These big babies who have been spared "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," would advise you to hide the key of mystery under the pillow of an alcove, or to throw it into the sea of scepticism. The faithful would exclaim with De Maistre: "Rather eternal damnation than annihilation." These seek refuge in the big beard of Jechovah, where all the birds of heaven get padded and quilted nests. He is a paternal God, made by his adorers in their image. A cruel God at times when roused, but you may let him sleep in peace, as that won't lull the world. It is in his name that erudite missionaries, and devoted orientalists fulminate against the Atheism of the Sankhya or

THE BUDDHIST'S NIRVANA.

They do not foresee the otherwise grim Nihilism to which their Anthropomorphism leads. What is materialistic Scepticism which afflicts modern thought? Is it not the natural action of Theism, individualising Divinity to ridicule? even as anarchy hangs on civilization, as the inevitable consequence of our exaggerated egoism. The daring transactions of the Bank of Indulgences where so many little stock-holders have brought their savings for the other world, have ended in the failure of faith. The tribunal of science has judged this bankruptcy, condemning man to perish quite in the corruption of his carcass, without being able to rebel against an irrevocably blank Heaven. It was really worth while that a Barthelemy St. Hilaire should have grumbled against the misunderstood theory of annihilation in Parabrahm, or the Absolute—from Par, beyond and Brih, to extend, meaning beyond extension. Before persuading the East of the equity of its laws, the West began by disorganising its social institutions. Before explaining the extent of its knowledge, it began by showing its unlimited pride. It had nothing to ridicule in the chronological traditions of the East, when its own were soon discovered to be simple caricatures of the other. And so with art, literature, customs, and religious, till the truth dawned with the breadth of religious tolerances, and of philosophic conceptions, as to how vast the expanse of sail of Eastern thinkers was. The history of antiquity is rather divine than human. That monstrous conception of "Nothingness" of the Nihilist was unknown to it. The Orient was imbued with mysticism. It ignored the inconceivable night-mare of our grossly materialistic age. Its temples full of symbolic gods, contains no fetish as gross as that of the Catholic church. The ancients did not pretend to impose on existence the limits of their own intelligence. Knowing that man is placed between his anterior acquisitions, and the unknown of the future, that the world such as it appears to the animal mind is but puerile compared to what is clear to the spiritual senses, knowing in a word that, "All" grows and modifies itself incessantly, they did not find the term sufficient for expressing the beyond of any partial existence, or consciousness. They annihilated their words, their thoughts, and their prayers in the Shoreless ocean, where all intellectual knowledge acquired or possible to man, to humanity, or even to collective nebulous humanities represents but a worthless drop of water. The "All" that we can conceive is but a minimum of Being, of that "Enigma of Existence" which they name Nothing.

This minimum of Being, or secondary Existence is the God, taught by every monotheistic religion. The modern idea of Nothingness—which comes from the West—is monstrous and unthinkable. Existence cannot be denied. Strike the word off, it leaves a score; scratch it, and the paper is torn. The negation of Absolute Life is as unavailing as suicide. Being is beyond everything, beyond nothingness. Therefore the Vedantists have called it

PARABRAHM.

It is no poetic exaggeration. It is the logic of the human mind which feels its own limits, and owns its imperfection. For time and space, and all the means that we have of conceiving the Infinite are but modes of existence, definite in intelligence, and in matter. But Parabrahm, the source of intelligence and of matter is beyond both. Such a conception disconcerts the Materialist already frightened of the material infinite. Against this spectre, however ineffensive, he seeks the ineffectual shelter of Positivism, which holds that behind all single objects we know, there may be a total object which we do not know. To attribute a quality to the Absolute is to impose a limit, that is to destroy it; and it is but the acme of contradiction to attribute personality to it, the source of all restrictions. The best or the least defective representation of the Infinite, would be an indefinite figure like the cercle, a neuter term like Tat (That) of the Vedas, a pure root like Sat (Being) or again a contradictory expression like the All-nothing. Monotheism has to resolve itself into Pantheism, and Jehovah to be resorbed in Parabrahm. Is not the Absolute too infinite to be vast, too eternal to last, too perfect to be beautiful or good, too everything to be something! Let us call to mind how we lose ourselves in the sense of divine mystery, when our emotion at its keenest passes from expression into silence, or our love at its highest rushes beyond its object, to get the faintest conception of the swoon that came on the youth, as told by Schiller.

THE people of the northern section of Calcutta, on Wednesday evening, in a public meeting accorded a hearty welcome to H. E. Lord Carmichael.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. Willard, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. W. T. Conway to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, during the absence of Mr. A. Willard on leave.

Major J. W. B. Merewether to act as Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse or pending further orders.

Major N. S. Coghill, Barrister-at-Law, on return from leave, to do duty as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Major F. de B. Hancock to be substantive "pro tem" Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, from the date of departure of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.. pending the arrival of Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Jath State and Daphlapur Estate, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., pending the arrival of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji or further orders.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., pending the arrival of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji or further orders.

Major P. N. Leslie, on return to duty, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

Mr. H. F. Knight, Second Class Magistrate in the Thana District, is invested with the powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate to be exercised in the Sub-Division consisting of Kalyan, Shahapur and Murbad Talukas.

Mr. A Montgomerie, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted, with effect from the 22nd May or subsequent date, combined leave for fifteen months.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months with effect from 1st June or subsequent date.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. G. A. Thomas, I. C. S., transferred.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., to be a First Grade Commissioner, vice Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S., retired, and to take rank above the Honorable Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Mr. G. M. Ryan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, in charge Sind Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months with effect from 6th April or subsequent date.

The Honorable Mr. G. P. Millett to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. E. G. Oliver transferred, pending further orders.

The Reverend W. J. M. Kenelly, Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Mount Abu as a temporary measure.

The Reverend J. A. Wilson, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, to be Chaplain of Byculla as a temporary measure.

The Reverend C. R. Ryall, Chaplain on probation, has been granted fourteen days' extraordinary leave without pay in continuation of leave.

Mr. E. G. Oliver to act as Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle, vice Mr. G. M. Ryan proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. L. Newman to hold charge of the office of Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Mr. G. M. Ryan, pending the arrival of Mr. Oliver.

The services of Mr. H. L. Fox, as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th March.

Miss A. M. Benson, M. D., First Physician, Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted furlough for three months from the 2nd April.

Major H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., to be a Member of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, vice Mr. E. M. Proes, M. Inst. C. E., resigned.

Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 27th March.

"1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps".—Captain W. M. Watson is granted twelve months' leave out of India with effect from the 3rd February or date of departure.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, Barrister-at-Law, Official Assignee, Bombay, has been granted furlough for six months from the 13th April, and Mr. Basil N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act for him during that period or until further order.

The Honourable Mr. W. T. Morison, C. S. I., I. C. S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 28th March.

On return from leave Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Scudamore, R. E., Superintending Engineer, is posted to the Southern Division.

On relief by Lieutenant-Colonel Scudamore, Mr. F. Wright is appointed Executive Engineer, Poona District, Mr. W. L. C. Trench remaining as Assistant Engineer in that district.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Surat, to be a Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Central Sub-Division.

Mr. Nanabhai Dadabhai Sataravala, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba.

Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Madan, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana, vice Mr. A. C. Robinson proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Thana, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

The following general summary of season and crop reports for the Presidency of Bombay is published:—

There was slight rain during week in parts of Sukkur and Dharwar. The standing crops were damaged by insects and are suffering owing to insufficiency of water in canals in parts of the Sukkur district. Harvesting continues in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kanara, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The picking of cotton is in progress in parts of the Karnatak, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for the cultivation of kharif crops is generally in progress. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and Palanpur; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Gujarat, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Larkana and Belgaum, and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 25 to 43 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 27 to 52 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 14 to 31 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 31 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 37 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue has been granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 9 to 10, and of maize 10 1-2 to 11 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 30th March were 46,956 in the Panch Mahals and 5,403 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 46,754 in the Panch Mahals. The numbers on test works in Kaira were 2,688, and on gratuitous relief in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur 6,492. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 6,764, and on gratuitous relief 4,542.

GWALIOR CHALLENGE CUP.

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

The Challenge Cup presented by Major General His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior for competition by the Port Defence Volunteers has been won for the year 1911-12 by the Artillery companies of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

FIGHT AGAINST DYSENTERY.

The Physician's Greatest Ally.

WHEN Dysentery is playing havoc with the health and strength of the unfortunate sufferer, he has urgent need of nourishment which is easily digestible, does not irritate the bowel, and is capable of sustaining his strength, which is always greatly undermined by the disease.

When the acute stage is over, he has an even more imperative need of something which will restore his old feeling of health, bring back his sensation of well-being and strength, enable him to put on the weight he has lost, and present an appearance less like that of a skeleton.

There is nothing which will do both these things so rapidly, so thoroughly and so permanently as Sanatogen. The reason is that no preparation known to Science has so powerful an action on the various systems of the body which have been affected by the disease.

Sanatogen has been proved to be more easily digested than any other food preparation. It, therefore, puts the minimum strain on the weakened organs of digestion.

It has been described by doctors as a "food which is all food and no waste" therefore, it cannot irritate the intestines which, in dysentery, are peculiarly sensitive to any irritating food.

It has a powerful tonic and restorative effect on the nervous system, because it contains the salt of phosphorus which is found in them; it, therefore, feeds the brain and the nerves in the most perfect, as well as the most rapid, manner.

By reason, too, of this phosphorus salt, which that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, and other eminent men, have shown to be of primary importance to the blood-making organs, it increases the number of red blood corpuscles as well as the quality of their colouring matter. As the body's waste products are burnt up through the medium of the blood, it is obvious that the better its condition the more thoroughly is this all-important vital function carried out.

In consequence of these three actions of Sanatogen, as well as of others on the other great organs of the body, the health and strength of the sufferer from dysentery are soon brought to a high degree of excellence and, what is not less important, the sufferer is so fortified against the disease that it is far less likely to recur.

Here is a medical opinion—taken from thousands of others—of its value in such complaints:—

Dr. A. H. T., Dum Dum, Bengal:—"I have used Sanatogen with most gratifying results in several cases convalescing from Malaria, Dysentery and Typhoid. I freely admit its nerve tonic action and highly nutritive value. Furthermore, I have tried it personally and have derived great benefit from its use. It increases the appetite and imparts energy to the body by the stimulating influence it has upon the powers of assimilation. I recommend it highly and prescribe it whenever necessary thereby shortening the period of convalescence among my patients."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

*The following races will be sailed to-day:—

"O" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course M. S.	Entered by
Fecella	18 0	Dr B K Goldsmith
Coralie	10 48	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud	9 0	Officers R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	11 42	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Curlew	7 12	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow	14 24	E H Watson Esq
Cricket	18 54	T S Gregson Esq
Marie Louise	18 54	K MacIver Esq
Anna	22 30	Officers H M's Mint
Jean	12 30	C W Beadel Esq
Jenny Wren	6 18	D Blythe Esq

Course:—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Kaaranja port—Cee Vessel. Length 10·31 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course M. S.	Entered by
Maya	Scr	V T Janson, Esq
Corrie	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq
Trixie	7 52	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIvor
Erin	7 52	The Hon Mr W T Morrison C S I
Lylie	7 52	Messrs D Fraser and R E Fischer
Antelope	23 36	Officers Warwickshire Regt

Course: Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel. Length 11·82 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	40 52	Messrs I W Stokes & J F Preston
Melody	28 29	Officers R A
Nelts	22 17	D. Blythe Esq

Course: Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee: Vessel.—Length 12·95 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

*Mrs. Macbeth's Cup: Metre Class Handicap Race fixed for to-morrow has been postponed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th April.

125. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters at an early date.

127 Office closing of.—The Head Quarters Office will be closed from Friday 5th to Monday 8th both days inclusive on account of Easter Holiday.

128. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance will be held in Town Hall on Wednesday, 24th April 1912, at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and one gentleman. Extra tickets for a gentleman or lady Rs. 2 each. Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 noon on the 24th April.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Sports Club at 7-0 p. m., on Thursday 11th instant at Sergt Forbes quarters Cochin Street, Fort.

All members interested are requested to attend.

AFTER the Russian reliability trials of military petrol lorries and Ambulance Cars, which took place in July, 1911, from St. Petersburg to Moscow and return, an official classification was published in which Continental Pneumatic Tyres and Continental Solid Tyres easily ranked first among all makes of tyres competing in the trials. The official statistics now published by the War Office confirm that of the eight competing makes of tyres, which were subjects to severe tests, Continental proved the most durable and altogether the best. For the Indian climate the Continental Tyre Co., manufactured a special tropical tyre, which resists light and heat to a remarkable extent and the canvas casing of which is practically impervious to dampness. The cover is stamped in bold red letters "Specially made for the Tropics" and motorists cannot do better than adopt these tyres, which can be obtained from all recognised motor dealers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," April 4.)

Mr. Shaikh Budensaheb Appabhai, Acting Mamlatdar, taluka Indi in the district of Bijapur, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar to act as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr. Shivrav Subrav Kabad to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. V. B. Sakhalkar.

Mr. Darabshah Edulji Kothavala, L. M. & S., Civil Surgeon, Kaira, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 3rd April, or the subsequent date of relief.

Assistant Surgeon G. R. Souza-Fylinto. L. M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Darabshah Edalji Kothavala, L. M. & S., or pending further orders.

Mr. Vishvanath Ramchandra Chaubal, LL. B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Sadanand Jagannath Maladkar, LL. B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Shripad Madhav Dani, LL. B.'s authorised to practice as a Pleader in the Poona District.

Mr. Muhammad Nazir Jan Muhammad Shaikh, LL. B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Chunilal Amritlal Pandya, LL.B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Pandurang Mahadev Bakre, LL.B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Satara District.

Mr. Amulakhrai Vajeshankar Vohra, LL.B., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Balkrishna Janardhan Joshi to be an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, vice Mr. Ganpat Jayavant Rege, retiring, and to do duty in the Central Circle.

Mr. Veheribhai Trikkambhai, Third Clerk in the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha's office, is appointed Thandar of Sabar Kanthao vice Mr. Lallubhai Jivchand, retiring, with effect from 1st April.

Mr. Hari Vishnu Date continuing to act as Mamlatdar and Chitnis to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. Ramchandra Anant Naik, Head Accountant, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 9th April, or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved, and Mr. Balkrishna Sadashiv Deodhar, Mahalkari of Guhagar in the Ratnagiri District, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Bijapur, during Mr. Naik's absence or until further orders.

Mr. R. F. B. Saldanha, Head Accountant, Kanara, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 15th instant, and Mr. Ramkrishna Manjunath Bhat, acting Treasurer, Kanara, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Kanara, during his absence or until further orders.

Mr. Shivrao Subrao Kabad, Mamlatdar of Dapoli in the Ratnagiri District, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days.

Mr. Dattatraya Raghunath Jogalekar, Head Karkun, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Dapoli, during Mr. Kabad's absence on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. Kotrabasappa Gurupadappa Bhavikatti, Special Head Karkun, Navalgund in the Dharwar District, is appoinsed to act as Mamlatdar of Sindgi in the Bijapur District, vice Mr. Narsinh Ganesh Nadgir, retiring, from 1st April.

Mr. Moro Dinkar Vaidya, Mamlatdar of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District, on privilege leave for three months is, on return from leave, appointed to be Mamlatdar of Rajapur in the same district.

Mr. Anant Bhaskar Nimkar, acting Mamlatdar of Vengurla and under orders of transfer to Rajapur, is ordered to continue at Vengurla pending further orders.

Mr. Babu Balkrishna Donde, Mamlatdar of Pen in the Kolaba District, to be Mamlatdar of Panvel in the same district. Mr. Gopal Laxuman Gajendragadkar, Mamlatdar of Panvel, to be Mamlatdar of Pen.

Mr. Shaik Budan Appabhai, acting Mamlatdar of Indi in the Bijapur District, is appointed, on relief at Indi, to be acting Mamlatdar at Bagalkot in the same district, pending relief by Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri or further orders.

Mr. Byramji H. Lywalla, District Excise Inspector, Athni North Circle, Belgaum District, has been granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 19th instant, and the following acting arrangement ordered:—Mr. S. S. Balehasur, Sub-Inspector. Ron Circle. Dharwar District, to act as Inspector, Athni North Circle; and Mr. Dadamiya Mahomed Usmansab, Excise Naik, Haveri Circle, Dharwar District, to act as Sub-Inspector, Ron Circle.

Mr. P. S. Tulsingh, District Inspector, Yeola Range, Nasik District, to be District Inspector, Madha and Karmala, Sholapur District.

Mr. F. X. DeMello District Inspector, Madha and Karmala, Sholapur District, to be District Inspector, Yeola Range, Nasik District.

Mr. K. F. Antia, Excise Sub-Inspector, now doing duty in Sindkheda Taluka, West Khandesh, is confirme in the Excise Department with effect from 1st April.

Mr. Farid-ud-din Munshi, Sub-Inspector, Dahanu Thana District, to do duty as District Inspector, Chorasi and Olpad, Surat District.

Mr. Dowlatrao M. More, Sub-Inspector, Bonded Liquor Warehouse, Ahmednagar, to be Sub-Inspector, Dahanu, Thana District.

Mr. A. M. Meyers, Inspector, Chorasi and Olpad, Surat District, to be Sub-Inspector, Bonded Liquor Warehouse, Ahmednagar.

Mr. T. W. Rale, District Abkari Inspector, Pandharpur, Sholapur District, is transferred to Bombay.

Mr. R. M. Raje, Divisional Abkari Inspector, Bombay, is transferred to Pandharpur, Sholapur District.

Mr. B. A. Parakh, Inspector, Ganga Warehouse, Ahmednagar, is appointed to act as Chief Inspector, Dhulia Distillery.

Assistant Surgeon N. G. Shah, L. M. and S., has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Wadhwan Civil Station Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 10th March.

Assistant Surgeon M. G. Oka, L. M. and S., has been placed on general duty at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th March.

Fourth Grade Inspector Alfred Thomas Joseph New, of the G. I. P. Railway, to be substantive "pro tem" Third Grade Inspector in the arrangement, vice Inspector Shidramappa on special duty.

Third Grade Inspector Nusserwanji Cowasji Patel, LL. B., of the Nasik District to act as Second Grade Inspector.

Fourth Grade Prosecuting Inspector Nagindas Balkrishna, of the Broach District, to act as Third Grade Inspector.

First Grade Sub-Inspector Narayan Govind Gothivrekar, of the Kolaba District, is appointed to act as Fourth Grade Inspector with effect from the date of assumption of charge and is posted to the Satara District as Circle Inspector in place of Circle Inspector Govind Gopal Brahma of the same district appointed Prosecuting Inspector.

GIR CATTLE PRESERVATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to acknowledge through your columns receipt of the following donations to the Gir Cattle Preservation and Distribution Fund? The object is to buy up selected cows and buffaloes at an average price of about Rs. 25 a head, and to distribute them to deserving cultivators of the Ahmedabad District in June and July, when it is anticipated that they will be worth Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a-piece. The cattle are despatched to my reserve in the Junagadh Gir, where they are kept at the cost of Government, and it is proposed to distribute them to cultivators at a price sufficient only to cover the cost incurred by Government for their upkeep and carriage to and from the Gir. This is estimated at about Rs. 25 a head, which may either be paid in cash or may be entered as a Takavi debt to be repaid in the usual instalments at the option of the recipients:—

	Rs.
Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund	25,000
Sardar Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal ...	1,200
Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai and Sheth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai ...	1,200
Sardar Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Sheth Manibhai Dalpatbhai and Sheth Jagabhai Dalpatbhai ...	1,000
Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai	1,000
Khan Bahadur Sardar Rustomji Jehangirji	600
Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojji Pestonji Vakil	500
Total.........	30,500

Yours, etc.,
H. TUPPER,
Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.
Camp Sapnes in Gir, 30th March.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

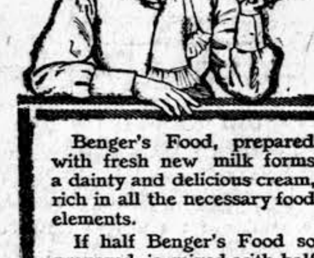
ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.



Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk forms a dainty and delicious cream, rich in all the necessary food elements.

If half Benger's Food so prepared, is mixed with half freshly made tea or coffee, cocoa or chocolate, its highly nourishing and digestive advantages are added with great success to the refreshing qualities of the beverage.

BENGER'S FOOD

also mixes agreeably with stimulants when these may be medically recommended.

"Benger's Food and how to use it, for Infants, Invalids and the Aged"—a handsome 48 page booklet, post free from

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.,
Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

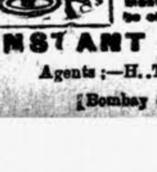
Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS



Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE in 1/- Tins (English Press). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000 INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

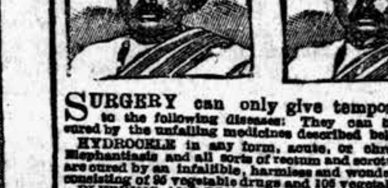
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.



SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 96 vegetable drugs and 106 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find restor happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 9 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatm ent.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured—harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil to 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.)

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
4th September, 1908.

MOTOR-CAR SMUGGLERS.

Their Methods and Profits Described.

The following article contains description by G. Valentine Williams in the "Daily Mail" of the new methods of smuggling by motor-car. To obtain the facts the writer has made a tour of the Franco-Belgian frontier.

In the old days, says the writer, the smuggler chose a moonless, stormy night for his trips across the frontier. Clad in heavy sheepskins, his stout staff attached by a crook to the collar of his dog, trained to give him instant and silent warning of the presence of excisemen, he tramped through the pelting rain of the driving snow, his pack on his back, following unfrequented paths. At any moment he ran the risk of stumbling on an ambush of "douaniers", lying on their portable beds behind a hedge or in the undergrowth. The risk was great and the cargo necessarily small, and success depended on a whole series of fortunate circumstances.

Modern smuggling, like the modern smuggler, is an altogether different thing. The motor-car contraband-runner is a specialist at his work, a consummate driver, a man of iron nerve and reckless courage, quick to think and to act. He is generally a professional criminal of the modern school, well dressed, speaking two or three languages, willing to risk much to gain much. Organisation is his strong point; each of his accomplices has his niche to fill in the scheme and no coup is attempted until everything has been prepared in advance down to the smallest detail.

DAYLIGHT AND HIGH-POWERED CARS.

No dark nights of storm or rain for the motorist smuggler. He courts the broad daylight and fine, dry weather, with, if possible, a high wind at his back, blowing across these flat, bleak regions, to enable him to get every ounce of speed out of his high-power machine. A smooth-running motor, a fat cargo, and a clear, broad road are his ideals, and, given these, he is prepared to risk all in his part of the operations, which consists in driving the car at full speed from Belgium into France. He knows that at his destination elaborate plans have been made in advance for receiving the car, "faking" its number and appearance, and providing for its safe return journey into Belgium under some plausible pretext.

The contraband cars are mostly loaded at the tobacco factory of Poperinghe, in Belgium, the great contraband supply centre. Their special commodity is a coarse kind of tobacco known as "tabac de Moravie," a spec es of strong shag, which, though usually unpalatable to the average French taste, is welcomed by the workmen in the French mining districts of the north, who prefer quantity (and cheapness) to quality. This tobacco costs the contraband-runner, who purchases large stocks at a time about 7 1-2d. a pound, and he sells it, clandestinely of course, in France for from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d. a pound instead of 4s. 6d. or so, the price of the cheapest tobacco sold by the State in those regions. Each car carries about a ton of tobacco, made up in half-pound packets.

The cars are chiefly high-power machines, the most powerful car captured being an 80-h.p. vehicle. The point at which the dash into France is to be made is carefully selected, then the route is planned and scouts are warned to keep an eye open for any untoward action of the Customs officers likely to thwart the scheme. Arrangements having been made for the reception of the car across the border, the contraband cargo is loaded up and the car proceeds at a normal pace to the frontier.

As the gates of level-crossings may be closed to bar their way, contraband-runners avoid in almost every case roads crossed by the railway line, choosing by preference unfrequented roads with a good surface, where a straight, uninterrupted course lies open. When the Customs station is reached the chauffeur duly slows down, without, however, stopping the motor, while the "douanier" approaches for the usual inspection. Before the officer has reached the car, however, the chauffeur starts off at full speed and is away like the wind. In the Lille region these cars generally seek to get on to the Grand Boulevard, which they traverse on the top speed, scarcely slowing down when they enter the streets of Roubaix or Lille. Once clear of Lille the smugglers are practically safe, and have a clear run through to the Pas-de-Calais or the Somme, where they discharge their cargoes. A fresh coat of paint in a garage held ready for them and a fresh number are enough to disguise the car sufficiently to enable it to recross the frontier by another route without being recognised.

"RUSHING" THE FRONTIER.

As an instance of the manner in which these contraband motor-raids have increased in the north of France, I may state, on the authority of one of the principal Customs officers of the department of the North, that at least fifty such cars have attempted to "rush" the frontier during the past eighteen months, of which number some forty have been reported during the past year. In the Lille region about fifteen cars have dashed across the border, some ten in the Tourcoing district and five or six near Armentieres. The Customs have only stopped or seized about fifteen, namely, eight at Roubaix, two or three at Dunkirk, and five at Tourcoing, since the raids began.

The other day a powerful machine "rushed" the frontier at the Customs' post of La Marliere, outside Tourcoing. The "douanier" was alone at his post, but, after firing the three revolver shots which among the excisemen stand for the danger signal, he sprang on to his bicycle and gave chase. Another Customs officer, digging in his garden by his roadside cottage, saw the car tearing down the road pursued by his comrade and instantly fetched out his bicycle and, just as he was, in shirtsleeves and sabots joined in the pursuit. These two plucky little "gabelous"—as the French Customs men are called—kept up the chase but the chauffeur of the contraband car—a desperate character who had escaped from the French convict settlements deliberately turned his machine into a road which was under repair. Dashing at undiminished speed over broken flints where he knew the cyclists did not dare to follow him, he gained the high road, but at the expense of a tyre puncture. Notwithstanding this, he never slowed down, and presently, taking a reckless turn on two wheels, the axle broke. Even then this dare devil chauffeur kept on his his course, running for some 150 yards on three wheels. Then as the car collapsed by the road, he and his companion sprang out and in the sight of the tenacious "gabelous," pedalling furiously towards them, scaled a cemetery wall and disappeared from view. They have never been seen again.

STEEL-GUARDED CARS.

The contraband-runners laugh at the obstacles which the "douaniers" erect in their path. To sweep these away they are now equipping their cars with massive steel guards. The last two cars which attempted to "rush" the "douane," but broke down, and were captured, were fitted with the most ingenious kind of cow-catchers. One of these cars, a powerful 80-h-p. Pipe, was furnished with solid iron buffers in front with heavy steel brushes fixed beneath the radiator, so as to brush away nails or broken glass strewn by the excisemen in the path of the car to puncture the tyres. From the bonnet to the back of the car solid steel rails had been fitted in such a way as, aided by the speed of the car, to force upwards and clear of the machine any cable stretched across the road. In order to cut through, in addition, even the stoutest wire rope, extremely sharp saws had been placed for about two yards along each of the bars so that a cable, caught up by the bars and run on to the saw, would be inevitably served through the sheer weight and speed of the car.

On the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the battle between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" in Hampton Roads, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs cabled to the State Department on behalf of his Government their best wishes to the United States, declaring that the memory of Erikson, the designer of the "Monitor," formed an everlasting link in the chain of sympathy between the two peoples.

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JAPAN AND NEW REPUBLIC.

Tokyo, Feb. 17.

It is interesting to observe the demeanour of the Japanese nation towards the momentous even that has just taken place in the neighbouring country—the fall of the Manchu dynasty. Few events have evoked such unanimity of opinion at the hands of the Tokyo Press. Japan offers hearty congratulations. But this applause is not to be interpreted as approval of the choice made by the Chinese nation—the choice of a republic in preference to a constitutional monarchy. As to that the newspapers of the Japanese capital are virtually silent. From their utterances while the struggle was still in progress, it could be inferred that Japanese publicists deprecated the colossal experiment upon which China was apparently embarking; an experiment inconsistent with all the dictates of prudence and opposed to all the teachings of experience. But now that the die is cast, there is silence about the academical aspects of the case. This reticence is doubtless inspired, first by a desire not to enhance the difficulties of the situation; and, secondly, by a sentiment of personal friendship for the leaders of the insurrection, many of whom were educated in Japan.

On the other hand, there is no disposition to minimize the stupendous obstacles lying in the path to the organization of a successful Chinese Republic. From the very outset the task of constructive statesmanship in the fact of such obstacles is expected to produce serious dissensions among the leaders, and may even divide them permanently into a northern and a southern clique. As to that contingency and its significance, there is no blind optimism although the matter is kept out of sight at this juncture.

THE LACK OF DEVOTION.

But what most astonishes the Japanese, and provokes their censure, is the fact that among the hundreds of millions of Chinese people, not one was found to show any heroic devotion in support of the Tsing Dynasty. From the point of view of a pure-blooded son of Han, the Manchus were alien usurpers. But they had produced such immortally great rulers at Kang-hsi and Chien-lung: rulers who carried their country to a high pinnacle of prestige and prosperity. China owes them much. Moreover, multitudes of Chinese must have received from them benefits deserving perpetuate gratitude. Yet among all these beneficiaries not one was found to lay down his life for his Sovereign at the supreme moment. No record could be stronger or more revolting in Japanese eyes. Only one explanation has been offered. It is that the study of classical literature and the undue importance attached to it have exercised an enervating effect on the upper classes in China, and have unfitted them for self-sacrifice in times of crisis.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COIFFURE OF THE SEASON.

An event of much importance at the beginning of the season to hairdressers is the annual competition organized by the International Hairdressers' Society for the "Maison Nicol" Shield, and this year the first prize has been won by Mr. W. Fulst, an employee of a well-known West End house in London. To a Press representative Mr. Fulst gave some interesting information as to the style of hairdressing likely to be most popular this season. Asked whether there was any reason for his selection of a dark-haired model, the prize-winner said, "None at all, except that hitherto competitors have used fair-haired models, and I wished to demonstrate that it was possible to achieve as good results with dark hair as with fair hair. I don't think there is any decrease in the popularity of fair hair, though we are not asked to 'bleach' dark hair as often nowadays. "Then the use of transformations is on the increase. Ladies have found how useful a transformation is. Suppose you have been motoring all day and come home late barely in time to dress for dinner, but certainly with no time to have the hair dressed properly. What is to be done? A lady cannot appear with unkempt tresses, and she cannot be late for her engagement. The simplest way out of the difficulty is to put on a transformation. She is then conscious that she will appear been coiffee and with no trace of having been buffeted by the wind." "But is the use of transformations injurious to the skin of the head, or the hair itself?" "Not in the slightest. Good transformations are so light and so well made that they permit of the passage of air to the scalp, and therefore one's own hair is no way injured."

THE MOST POPULAR DESIGN.

"And what will be the most popular design in hair-dressing for the coming season? Can you give me any indication?" "As you know I won the first prize for the 'Maison Nicol' Shield, and as I received a vote from every member of the jury it would seem that my design should prove the favourite coiffure this season." "It was a small pompadour with broken front, the waves at each side arranged on the forehead to suit the model, the space between being filled with a straight fringe. Over the ears were thick switches held in place with jewelled pins. At the back there was a wellwaved chignon, at the side of which were a few light curls and ringlet curls in the neck. Switches over the ears should not be used except by those with a round type of face. A lady with a pointed chin should not adopt this method of hair-dressing, nor should an elderly lady favour it. But in your design it plays a prominent part?" "Yes, but the design would be complete without the side switches; they can be dispensed with, without in any way lessening the effect of the dressing." "Your dressing is slightly raised in front. Has the flat style been superseded?" I think so. It was most trying to most ladies and very few indeed could wear it. "And curls? Are they quite out of date?" Yes; that is to say, the stiff bunch of curls at the back of the head. It is permissible to use dainty, light curls in a coiffure, as I have used them to lighten the effect. That is the idea just now to give an air of lightness to hair-dressing. The four-strand plait is becoming deservedly popular. It is a very loose plait, and capable of being converted into various designs. For instance it can form a delightful chignon, or it can be used as a plait, extending across the back of the head, a little above the nape of the neck, just high enough to show one broad wave of hair. Those are only two examples of the many ways it can be utilised. "But a style should be so arranged as to suit the individual face. In my design the waved side pieces can be made to suit any type of face."

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BY THE WAY.

"THE INDIAN GARRICK."

It would be a pity if the passing away of the most widely famous representative of the Indian native drama should go without a bare record in England, says a Home Paper. Very few Europeans in Calcutta were fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of Girish Chunder Ghose, called by his countrymen "the Indian Garrick," but those who had that pleasure knew him for a gifted and very interesting man. He ran a theatre in the northern quarter of the city, where he produced his own and other Bengali plays, and acted all kinds of parts. When he died recently he left, it is said, nearly a hundred dramas and social comedies, satires, and skits, while all his life long he had written and composed popular songs which to-day are known and sung in all the villages of Bengal.

WHERE PETROLEUM WAS FOUND.

Willesden, where traces of petroleum have been found while sinking an artesian well, has already lost the rusticity for which it was popular a few years ago, and Willesden Green now survives mainly in name. The entire neighbourhood has also been lamentably disfigured by railways, so there will be little loss of picturesque charm to regret if some lucky laundrymen have "struck ile." The parish church is associated with Mr. Gladstone, who was a regular communicant when he lived at Dollis Hill; and also with the romantic criminal, Jack Sheppard, who was buried there, but not in fact, by his biographer, Harrison Ainsworth. Nearly all the manorial rights around Willesden have belonged since Saxon times to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who could probably claim "mining royalties" if oil were discovered in paying quantities.

BY WARRANT.

Even in the administration of its finances the City Corporation maintains time-honoured—but decidedly out of date—tradition. For instance, it pays accounts not by cheque, as is universal with public bodies, but by warrant signed by seven members—a round-about procedure that offers no additional safeguard, but merely increases the work, and also involves the use of two stamps for each payment. A proposal to modernise the procedure has, after discussion, failed to meet with acceptance.

THE BISHOP AND HIS MOTHER.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell, in his "Memoir" of the late Bishop King, of Lincoln, makes an interesting reference to the Bishop's mother. She had long kept house for her son, and, being a lady of the old school, was fond of telling that she never departed from the scale of wages which prevailed in the earlier days of her married life. "The truth was," however, as Mr. Russell explains, "that when she offered a new cook £20 a year, Dr. King used secretly to add the promise of another £20, saying, 'But don't tell Mrs. King, for she likes to think that things are still as they were when she was young.'" And probably the deception was never found out.

A TRAMP'S TRIBUTE.

A tramp's tribute to Dr. King is furnished by the Rev. R. W. Carew Hunt, vicar of St. Giles's, Reading. About the year 1900, when Mr. Hunt was vicar of Hogheaden, he overtook on the road "an odd-looking creature, no longer young—a 'tatterdemalion' sort of fellow, half-thinker, half-pedlar, a true wayfaring man." The two walked along together for some distance, talking about many things: "Presently" (Mr. Hunt continues) "I said to my companion, 'I suppose you don't go often to church nowadays?' 'Bless me, sir,' he replied, 'it's years since I have been inside a church, I don't know as there is anything would get me in there except one.' 'What's that?' I said. 'Well,' he replied, 'if I could only ear a chap named King preach I'd go. I heard him years ago at a village called Wheatley, and I shall never forget 'im. He was a curate then, or summ'at. I wonder if he be still alive. I should dearly like to hear 'im again. I'd go many along mile to hear 'im. "Your curate is a Bishop now," I said. Lord, is he? But I would like to see 'im again. I remember that there sermon, though it's years since I heard 'im.'" Not every preacher has received so sincere a testimonial.

CARLYLE ON HERBERT SPENCER.

In another book of Mr. Russell's, "After Thoughts" there are a number of anecdotes. One refers to Lord Crewe as a boy. Lord Houghton wished his son to see Carlyle. On an appointed day the proud father carried his son to Chelsea, in order that he might do homage at the awful shrine of Carlyle. When the audience was over young Milnes, on taking leave of the Sage, said: This is a great day in my life. I have seen two philosophers—yourself, sir, and Mr. Herbert Spencer, whom papa pointed out to me in a 'bus.' 'Eh, laddie,' said Carlyle, with sudden animation, 'and have ye seen Herbert Spencer? Then ye've seen the most unending ass in Christendom.'"

NEW BRITISH BIRDS.

During last year a large number of birds were discovered for the first time in the British Islands. A "Scotsman" contributor calls attention to them. On October 30, Mr. Eagle-Clarke's bird watcher on Faire Isle discovered the first record for the British Isles of the pine bunting, a native of Siberia with winter quarters in North China, Turkestan, and the Himalayas. In the spring of the year Mr. Eagle-Clarke captured a thrush nightingale or sprosser, a native of Central Europe and South-West Siberia, winter quarters in East Africa, this being also the first authent c record for Britain, although there is a somewhat doubtful one from Norfolk. On September 28 the same gentleman procured the North American sandpiper, known as Baird's, on the lonely island of St. Kilda, this wader summering in Arctic North America and wintering in Chili, the Argentine, and Patagonia.

IN ENGLAND.

In England a new bird recently discovered is the North American peregrine falcon, one specimen being captured in plover nets on the Lincolnshire coast, and another near Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, these two records being not only the first for Great Britain, but also for the whole of Europe. In October there seems to have been a migration over England of the Siberian slender-billed nut-cracker, several having been shot in the south-eastern counties. The first Alpine ring ouzel was recorded from Sussex last May, and the first slender-billed curlew to visit this country from its winter habit in the Mediterranean countries was shot in Romney marsh in Kent, the same marsh also yielding a pair of Caspian plovers.

MORE FIRST RECORDS.

On May 12 and 13 two specimens of the collared flycatcher were killed near Winchelsea, in Sussex, the species being a breeding one in Central Europe, and sparingly in France, Holland, and Belgium, with winter quarters in Egypt and Palestine. Turning again to Scotland, we have Fairs Island giving the first British record—indeed, the first record for Western Europe—of Blythe's reed warbler, a denizen of the Far East, and St. Kilda the first American pipit in the autumn of the year. This, besides being the first discovered in Britain, is only the third for the whole continent of Europe, the other two having been netted on Heligoland some years ago. It is considered by the writer marvellous how this small bird could have wandered so far from home, wintering as it does in Central America and Mexico.

KAISER AND CECIL RHODES.

Another Englishman for whom the Kaiser always had a great and sincere admiration was Cecil Rhodes. The great South African statesman deeply impressed the Kaiser with his abilities and force of personality. Rhodes tried his hardest to get even the smallest strip of the hinterland of German East Africa ceded to Great Britain, in order to realise his great ambition that the line from Cape Town to Cairo should run solely through British territory. The Emperor was inflexible upon the point, however, and ultimately a compromise was arrived at. "I will find a way somehow," said Rhodes during the discussion. The Emperor looked at him rather curiously. "There are only two persons in the world entitled to say 'I will', in that emphatic manner, and I am one of them," he remarked. Rhodes smiled broadly. "That is quite right," he retorted; "I am the other one."

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1,310 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
12,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.
*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.
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LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 7-16		3-8
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	64 1-2	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	29 1-16	1-4	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 1-8	1-4	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 3-4	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since 8th Feb.	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	3 1-2	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	3-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32+1 32
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £550,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 11,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
„ 6,20,000 „ to Bombay
„ Nil. „ to Madras
18,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 6,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 22,80,000 „ to Bombay.
„ 12,40,000 „ to Madras.
42,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·07.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 80,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier. Quiet.
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Buyers only taking current requirements.
Total Sales ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 21,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·19—04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 9 1-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·93 —04	5·93 —04	5·92 —04	5·91 —04	5·88 —04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·84 —04	5·82 —04	5·80 —04	5·80 —04	

New York official noon call May 10·58; July 10·65.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·98; July 10·99.

NEW YORK—
	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	14,000
Receipts at U.S. last year ...	......
Exports to Great Britain ...	21,000
Exports to Continent ...	10,000
Spot Cotton—	10·60 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 10·59+01 } Declined early owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later partially on covering.
Futures—Month of July 10·65+05

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 1-3+1-8
Futures—Month of May ... 11·03—02
Do. do July ... 11·03—03
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports ... 4,000
do Forwarded ... 69,000
do Imports ... 72,000
do Stocks ... 1,274,000
Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 38 yards 16×15 ...8 5 1-2
„ „ 44 in. 38-38 1-2 yds 9lbs ...8 10 1-2
White „ 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 sqr ...10-6
„ nainsooks 44 in. 19 yards 22×21...6-10

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 1-4+1-4
Do Months—May-June—London—Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... No Sellers.
Do. Month—March.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 35 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—Mar.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 49 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 45 1-2+7-8
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 + 1-2
Do. Month—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Strong.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 62 6+9d.
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Business—Done. Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...59 1-4+ 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£8-17-0+0-1-0—Apr.-May.—Hull—Buyers.—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 11+1d
Apr.-May.—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 81 unchgd
Copper Braziers ... £ 7 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 69 3-4—7-8

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... Nominal.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... 36
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Steady.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 3 3-4+3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Again slightly easier.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 14 4 3-4—1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 19 6 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... April.-Value
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Saw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14 4 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 15 3—May—Value
Saw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 6—June—Value
Do. 15 4 1-2—May—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 6—June—Value
Do 16 6—May—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 7 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 16 7 1-2—May—Value
Tone—Tendency in buyers favor.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [4TH APRIL 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
20 Boxes Sovs...	Rs. 15,00,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
10 Boxes Sovs.	7,50,000	Alexandria	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	35	30 363
B B and C I Railway ...	9	10,430

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T.T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. Little fresh business has been offering and the Banks are now closed until Tuesday morning for Easter Holidays. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the rise in silver.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-4d. to 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. do France ...171
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...142 1-2
Shanghai „ ...195 1-4
Japan „ ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened steady at 96 5-8 for Cash and the Settlement and closes at the opening rate. A moderate business is reported.
We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 96 10 0
Settlement ... „ 96 10 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-4 higher both for ready and forward at 27 1-16 and 27 1-8 respectively. New York was 1-2 up at 58 3-4. The local market is very firm, and prices have improved considerably for forward under the influence of speculative operations. Closing rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 70 10 0 a
„ 1st Settlement ... „ 73 14 0
„ 2nd „ ... „ 69 3 0
(a) Cut bars.

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings yesterday for 60 lakhs the Secretary of State placed 18 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 42 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderer receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered will again be 60 lakhs.

The "Oceana" which left London on the 15th March having been lost the Specie Shipments advised by her, viz: £170,000 bar gold, £550,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, will not come by the mail of the 22nd March, which brings the following Council Bills:—
Calcutta ... ...Rs. 14,70,000
Bombay ... ... „ Nil
Madras ... ... „ 4,50,000
Total ... ... „ 19,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 22nd March and comes with the mail of the 29th March brings £300,000 bar gold, £150,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—
Calcutta ... ...Rs. 7,60,000
Bombay ... ... „ 9,00,000
Madras ... ... „ 5,00,000
Total... ... „ 21,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 29th March and comes with the mail of the 5th April brings £210,000 bar gold, £130,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—
Calcutta ... ...Rs. 11,80,000
Bombay ... ... „ 6,20,000
Madras ... ... „ Nil
Total... ... „ 18,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits ...	10,30,000	......
Other Deposits ...	......	17,49,000
Sundries ...	41,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	8,000	......
Other Authorised Securities ...	77,000	......
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	1,61,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	......	24,64,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	......	2,70,000
Bullion ...	......	88,000
Balance with other Banks.	......	1,11,000
Sundries ...	78,000	......
Cash ...	18,88,000	......

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts from 29th March to 3rd April.	69,630	63,954	+ 5,676
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd April ...	18,02,321	1,619,939	+182,382
Shipments from 29th March to 3rd April.			
Europe ...	23,677	36,683	—13,006
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	29,947	12,465	+17,482
Total...	53,624	49,148	+4,476
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 3rd April.			
Europe ...	168,077	543,588	—375,511
China ...	18,798	8,288	+ 10,510
Japan ...	587,877	334,497	+253,380
Coast Ports ...	18,302	25,497	— 7,195
Total...	793,054	911,870	—118,816
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	1,792	13,042	—11,250
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	50,006	15,954	+34,412

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 3rd February, 1912, 22,268 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 23rd Dec. 1911—17,630 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for 6 days	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	3,887	262,010	344,267
Central India... ...	5,566	107,370	116,141
Barsee and Nagur ...	2,972	82,323	88,915
Berar ...	13,794	449,935	273,203
Central Provinces ...	6,955	311,340	115,705
Total Oomras ...	33,174	1,213,508	937,231
Dholleras	1,403	21,026	107,203
Broach	1,964	137,794	103,948
Compta and Dharwar.	7,962	58,755	41,118
Westerns ...	2,118	19,136	5,307
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces) ...	1,332	104,963	286,745
Bengals. (Rajputana)	3,843	51,193	88,024
Sind	1,854	69,126	48,153
Persian	37	3,201	939
American	15,417	113,689	4,283
Egyptian	...	825	1,7 5
Other sorts ...	24	9,095	302
Total ...	69,630	1,802,321	1,619,939

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 3rd Apr., 1912	1,802,321
	2,102,321
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 3rd Apr. 1912	793,054
	1,309,267
Afloat	51,798
	1,257,469
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	573,000
	684,469
Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 4th April, 1912 ...	672,469
Difference since last week	+ 8,787

EXPORTS.
COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Weather reports from America continue to be the chief factor in the course of the Home markets, and small to moderate fluctuations have again occurred during the past week. There is a good undertone, and the Manchester market keeps steady to firm with a fair demand. Prices for near positions touched 6d. in Liverpool during the week. Though some of the miners have resumed work the coal strike is not yet ended, and the after-cost of the strike will make itself felt for some time to come. The Liverpool market is now closed for Easter and will re-open on Tuesday. New York will be closed on Friday and Saturday and re-opens on Monday. There is nothing of importance to report. The tone of the futures markets at the close is rather easier, but prices in the American markets show a small advance on the week, and Spot Cotton in New Orleans has advanced 1-4 and closes firm.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
New York—			
Futures May ...	10·53	10·59	+·06
„ July ...	10·64	10·65	+·01
Spot ...	10·85	10·85	unchgd.
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	10·95	11·03	+·08
„ July ...	10·95	11·03	+·08
Spot ...	10·7-8	11·1-8	+1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures Apl.-May..	5·93	5·93	unchgd.
„ June-July...	5·92	5·92	unchgd.
Spot ...	6·17	6·19	+·02

The local market has been very quiet during the week, and though prices have nominally been quoted higher on any advance from Home, the business passing has been meagre and rates have been maintained entirely by native sentiment, which is bullish. Little fresh business is forthcoming either from Japan or Europe, and the least set-back from Home would probably cause a decline here, as there is no life in the market. A small business has been done in Southern styles, chiefly by mills, but Oomras have been more or less neglected. Speculation in New Crop in the bazaar has been quiet and little business has transpired, but rates are steadier at the close.

For ready cotton the demand continues moderate. Shippers are doing little and mills are not inclined to pay the prices asked for Oomras. For Tasgaon-Miraj styles there is still a fair demand, as this cotton is of nice quality and suitable for mill requirements.

Receipts for the week include 15,000 bales Americans, and the total receipts to date are 182,000 in excess of last year, of which nearly 114,000 bales are imported American cotton.

LATER.

The market closes quiet as under. There is little or nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	279	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hingunghat	„	282	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„	280	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	„	275	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	270-71	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	261	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	255	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„	260	„
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„	267	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	272	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	„	291	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ... ... „ 296-7 Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... „ 237 Jan. „

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 10,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·94 —01	5·94 —01	5·93 —01
July.-Aug. 5·92 —01	Aug.-Sept. 5·89 —01	Sept.-Oct. 5·85 —01
Oct.-Nov. 5·83 —01	Nov.-Dec. 5·81 —01	Dec.-Jan. 5·81 —01

FREIGHTS.

Just after closing our report last week (29th March) some fairly large lines were reported as having been booked for DUNKIRK at 21s. 6d. light seeds, 22s. poppy and 24s. seeds cotton: for ANTWERP May at 17s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. cotton: and for GENOA at 23s. 6d. seeds, April.

During the present week there is very little to report.

ANTWERP:—April-May has been done at 22s. 6d.
DUNKIRK:—April at 24s.
MARSEILLES—LIVERPOOL:—April-May at 23s.
The market closes quiet with a slightly downward tendency.
FIXURES:—s. s. "PEARLMOOR" at 28s. 6d. one port, and option at 29s. for Dunkirk. Since berthed for Hamburg, ready loading.
S. S. "VARZIN" has been berthed for Marseilles and Antwerp, and small lots booked at 20s. light seeds.
The following are rates:—

	April.	May.		
ANTWERP—	24s.	23s. 6d.	S.C.	Option 14cwts. 6d. less.
DUNKIRK—	25s.6d.	25s.	„	
HAMBURG.—	26s.	25s.	„	Option 13cwts 1s. 6d. less.
HAVRE.—	27s.6d.	26s.	„	
HULL.—	...	24s.	„	Option Gram 1s. more.
GENOA.—	...	24s.	„	
MARSEILLES.	24s.	23s. 6d.	„	Option Wheat 2s. more.
LIVERPOOL.—	24s.	23s. 6d.	„	

NAPLES:—Wheat 26s. May.
AMSTERDAM:—At 25s. if a line, May-June 6d. less than May.
Ready Steamers:—
GENOA:—26s. Cotton per "Southville."
MARSEILLES:—25s. seeds cotton per "Majidi."

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
Contrary to general expectation there has been a fair advance in the Home markets and prices here for forward delivery have risen in sympathy, though the ready market has been quiet with little enquiry and the premium on ready has gone off since the March shipments were completed. Arrivals have been large and stocks are increasing. The Home markets close strong and local rates are as under. Exporters have bought May delivery, and September "sutas" have opened in the bazaar.
We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11 4 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... „ 11 11 0 R.T.
September ... ... „ 12 1 0 „

RAPESEED:—
The market has been firm during the week with a moderate business passing, and prices are higher.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 14 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 4 0 „
Brown Kutni ... „ 7 12 0 B.T

WHEAT:—
The market has been firm and a fair business has been put through. Prices are higher in sympathy with Home advices and owing to buying orders from up-country.
We quote:—
White Pissi Ready ... Rs. 5 7 0 R.T.
White Delhi Ap.-May ... „ 5 6 3 „
„ Karachi ready ... „ 5 7 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
There has been a better demand during the week and rates are steadier.
We Quote:—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 8 0
Mughi ... ... „ 55 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 47 12 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 59 12 0

POPPYSEED:—
The market has kept steady but there is little doing.
We quote:—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 6 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—
The tone of the market has been steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... ... „ 7 2 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—
A steady market with a fair business.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
The market is steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote:—
Bold ... ...Rs. 42 12 0
Small ... ... „ 41 4 0

MOWRASEED:—
The market is quiet but steady.
We quote:—
Forward ... ... „ 7 2 0 R.T

SIX DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	69,630	bales
Wheat	62,115	cwts.
Linseed	173,252	„
Rapeseed	51,751	„
Gingellyseed	8,611	„
Poppyseed	2,630	„
Groundnuts...	12,118	„
Castorseed	47,744	„
Rice	39,202	„
Myrabollams	36,107	„
Cottonseed	58,014	„
Mowraseed	1,012	„
Gram	18,463	„
Joowar	42,995	„
Maize	12,582	„

LOCAL YARNS.

A few small sales have been made during the week, about 600 bales No. 10's having changed hands one day at 7 5-16 annas for forward delivery. The market is quiet but steady and business with China continues very slack.

IMPORTS.
PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—We have no change to report in this market, which continues steady.
WHITE GOODS.—The market for these goods is also steady and unchanged.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report from last week.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market continues steady and the demand is improving. A good business has been done for distant deliveries. Prices are hardening day by day.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet with little doing.
DHOOTIES.—The market is quiet. The demand shows some improvement, but prices realized are very poor owing to large importations. The Home markets are very firm and deliveries offering are distant.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL show a further advance at Home during the week. Our market is also firm but rupee rates show no change.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkat" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India) Ld:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair...	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	...		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ...	...		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	0	0
Shell 150° Cases per case ...	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case ...	4	6	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	„	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	„	5 12 2
Chester Brand ...... 75°	Abel A'can	„	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	„	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„	4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°			per 2 tins 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		„	3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		„	3 4 0
Camel Brand in tins 125°		„	3 14 0

Strong.

SHARES.

The share market is very steady and advancing and prices in all cases have gone up during the week with large amount of business passing. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,790, Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 64 1-2. Indian Specie Bank shares are at Rs. 51; Eastern Bank at Rs. 80. In Press shares, New Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 840. Indian Cotton are steady at Rs. 132 1-2, and New Berar's at Rs. 520. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. shares have improved to Rs. 360. Century Mill shares to Rs. 297 1-2, Central India's to Rs. 2,095; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,385; Crescent to Rs. 95; David to Rs. 437 1-2; Edward Sassoon Mill shares to Rs. 211 1-4; Fazulbhoy Mill shares to Rs. 335; Framjee Petit's to Rs. 1,490; Finlay's to Rs. 292 1-2 X.D.; Howard and Bullough's to Rs. 490. Imperials to Rs. 115; Jamshed, to Rs. 172 1-2; Khattau Makanji Mill shares to Rs. 1,045; Kohinoor's to Rs. 785; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,400; Maneck Petit's to Rs. 2,580; Morarji Goculdas Mill shares to Rs. 2,810; New Great Eastern to Rs. 205 to Rs. 207 1-2; New City of Bombay to Rs. 940; Phoenix to Rs. 112 1-2; Sholapur to Rs. 432; Southern Maharattas to Rs. 105; Standard's to Rs. 1,315; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,420; Textile's to Rs. 1,250. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 94; Bombay Burma Trading Company are steady at Rs. 563 1-2; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., ordy. shares have improved to Rs. 152 and Pref. shares to Rs. 177; Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 940; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordy. have changed hands at Rs. 272 1-2 and Pref. shares at Rs. 280. Central India Mining at Rs. 35; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have improved to Rs. 767 1-2; Sivrajpurs are steady at Rs. 16 1-4; Tata Iron Steel Company ordy. shares are quiet at Rs. 73; deferred shares at Rs. 122; and Pref. shares at Rs. 165; Tata Hydro Electric Power S. Company, Limited ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 510; and Pref. shares to Rs. 46. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 665; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 130; Sindh Light Railway shares at Rs. 134; Tapty Valley at Rs. 512 1-2; Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 125 1-2; Central Provinces at Rs. 64; and Guzerat Railway at Rs. 90 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, APRIL 4.

During the week ending 1st April 3,28,770 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1912, up to 3,461,798 cwts. as against, 3,840,213 cwts during the corresponding period of 1911.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, APRIL 4.

The freight market remains very firm and rates show a further rise on last week's prices. A fair amount of birth tonnage again has been booked, but the demand is chiefly for May and June positions, freight for which at the moment however is scarce.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia s—7 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co.; 61 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 29 bales wool, J. Veerchand; 37 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 50 bales wool, B. Talockchand; 2,306 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.: 54 bales wool, M. Balia 50 bales wool, K. Khairaz; 35 bales wool, W. and A Graham and Co; 37 bales wool, D Nagjee; 2 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 17,250 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 12 bales hides, N Kassam; 120 bales cottonfly, 130 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co; 60 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 136 bales wool, 11 bales goat hair, B Hurbham.

FOR LONDON.
Mooltan s—9 cwts. wax, Yessof and Co.; 25 bales skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 182 cwts. linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 1 bale skins, W. and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.
Turkistan s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co.; 14,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 16,000 cwts. cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Dalemoor s—4,002 cwts nigerseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 3,445 cwts linseed, E.D, Sassoon and Co.; 105 cwts gum, P, Jethabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.
Clearpool s—2,875 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co; 4,800 cwts. flaxseed, Ralli Bros; 45 cwts. dry herbs, R Kochkar Sons and Co; 25 bales skins Enrico N. Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Circassia s—990. cwts gingelly seed, 5 cwts rapeseed, J. Fachiri; 75 cwts groundnutseed, J Cassum and Co; 3,250 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 18115 cwts groundnuts, 1,659 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, 3005 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Circassia s—2,275 cwts myrabollams, P.Mathooradas and Co; 202 cwts turmeric R. Joewandas & Co; 1,235 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.
Turkistan s—2.500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.
Pearlmoor s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R.A.Willis.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Circassia s—225 casks skins, C. J. Mathews and Co; 250 casks skins, Enrico N. Stein and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Hatumet s—200 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.
Chyebassa s—698 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000cwts gram, 2,000 cwts maize 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6000 cwts linseed, 2500 cwts maize, K Devchand and Co; 2900 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.
Pearlmoor s—556 bales cotton and cottonfly, 50 bales hemp, S Surajmal Salimon Bros; 6,006 cwts linseed, 2.001 cwts rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1100 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 10 cwts cardamomseed, 125 cwts olibanum, 731 cwts gum, M. Jafferbhoy; 570 cwts cashewnuts, R. Joewandas and Co; 4 bales cotton, 14 bales cottonfly, Salomon Bros; 293 hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 110 bales cotton W. Wolf and Sons; 160 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, E.Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts barley, 6,000 cwts gram, 3,000 cwts gingelly-seed 1,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Pearlmoor s—71 bales cotton, 7,995 cwts barley, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Sardegna s—10,000 cwts wheat, 4,008 cwts castorseed, C. Boggiano and Co; 300 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 420 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Southville s—200 bales cottonfly, E. Bode and Sons; 500 tons oldiron, B. G. Kooveri.

FOR NAPLES.
Sardegna s—100 bales cotton, The Cotton Trading of India; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales E. Spinner and Co; 102 cwts cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 1,001 cwts linseed, 9,000 cwts wheat, C. Boggiano and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
E. F. Ferdinand s—7 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 twist, David Sassoon and Co; 7 cwts bysaboles' 6 cwts kadooroots, S. Dossabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
E. F. Ferdinand s—300 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, M. Amersey and Co.

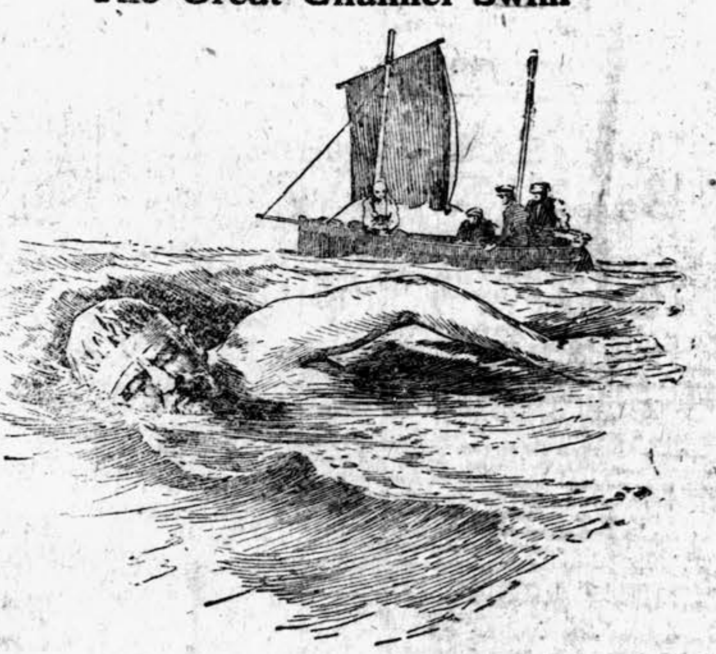
FOR KOBE.
Ceylon Maru s—1 cwts ivary, H. Rowjee.
Orteric s—500 bales cotton, H. Goculdass and Co; 75 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.
E. F. Ferdinand s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
E. F. Ferdinand s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.
Orteric s—360 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.
Orteric s—400 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

The Great Channel Swim



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It is the big success, *the great deed itself*, that proves the wisdom of Burgess in employing Phosferine to provide the *endurance* and *energy* which enabled him to swim the Channel. To Phosferine the mighty Yorkshireman owes it that he has achieved *more* than any other living man, for on this historic occasion he used Phosferine to *prepare* for his daring and thrilling *23 hours'* swim! Comparing his triumph with his previous failures, Burgess declares that the *unlimited nerve force* derived from Phosferine furnished the *endurance* to *finish* his swim successfully *this* time. Obviously Phosferine was the *making* of Burgess' great deed, and alike with other innumerable victors who have achieved renown by the invigorating aid of Phosferine, he frankly declares that Phosferine *alone* provides the force and vitality necessary for continuous mental and physical exertion.

How he made success sure.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, 30, Dover Road, Walmer, Deal, writes:—"I am very pleased to place on record my keen appreciation of Phosferine as a nerve and muscle tonic of the highest order. I have proved from experience the unfailing efficacy of this admirable remedy, and in preparing for this special demand upon my energies, it has been of incalculable benefit to me, and its recuperative effects immediately after my successful Channel Swim were excellent. Its sustaining and strengthening properties are very marked, and for nervous breakdown and feats of physical endurance I consider Phosferine is indispensable."

PHOSFERINE
THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the British Royal Family — H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia — H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain — H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece — H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
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The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and rapidly restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
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Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 78.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Two men were up in an airship when someting went wrong with the works and it came crashing down through some hothouses. Where are we, Bill? said one. Oh, we're in Scotland, Tom. Didn't you hear the glass go (Glasgow)?

Does your wife ask you for things she knows you cannot afford? "She hasn't asked me for a thing since we were married. Great heavens. How do you manage it?" When she wants a thing she does not ask me, she tells me.

Old Lady—I want you to change that parrot I bought from you—he doesn't speak at all, and you said he'd repeat every word he heard. Shopman—"Yes, madam, and so he would—but you took him in such a hurry that I hadn't time to tell you he was deaf."

Barber—My last customer was evidently an actor, and a bad one at that. Customer—How do you make that out? Barber—When I asked him if he wanted an egg shampoo he suddenly leaped from the chair and made a bee-line for the door.

George, she asked, if we were both young and single again, would you want me to be your wife? Now, my dear, he absent-mindedly replied, what's the use of trying to start a quarrel just as we have settled down to enjoy a quiet evening?

During a severe frost a young lady entered a chemist's shop and asked for a remedy for chilblains. The shopman recommended a certain preparation, which he said was warranted to keep away chaps. She said that was not the kind of thing she wanted.

Smith and Jones were speaking about the fine points of their respective sons. That boy of mine, remarked Smith, extravagantly, is the genuine article. He's all wool, you can bet. Shouldn't wonder, commented Jones. I notice he shrinks from washing.

Householder—By Jove, a real burglar! I say, just wait a minute, will you? Burglar—While yer call a copper? I don't think! Householder—No; only while I call my wife. She's heard you every night for 20 years, and it'll be a real pleasure to her to see you at last.—

I understand that our friend Hunter, said Joskley, is working on a big money-making scheme to remove weeds. The idea! exclaimed Croakley. I didn't know he took any interest in gardening. He doesn't. He's merely laying his plans to capture old Bullionist's pretty widow.

FORESIGHT.

Mr. Grimes, said the rector to the vestryman, we had better take up the collection before the sermon this morning!

Indeed!

Yes; I'm going to preach on the subject of economy.

TEXAN COURT PROCEEDINGS.

A Texas judge was robbed of a horse, and the thief, being arrested, was brought before him for trial. The judge eyed the prisoner with deep satisfaction for a minute or so, and then delivered himself of the following:—

"Owing to a personal prejudice, the court will not hear this case. It will be tried by the bailiff, who will find a verdict in accordance with the facts. In the meantime," he added impressively, "the court will go outside and find a rope and pick out a good tree."

A COMPLICATED PROCESS.

Passing through a small town the other day, I was attracted by a man who stood upon a box waving his arms, and evidently interesting a small crowd around him. On stepping up I found him to be a quack, explaining the structure of the human throat.

Ladies and gentlemen, he said, in your throat are two little flaps, one closing when swallowing food and opening to receive drink, and the other closing when swallowing liquids and opening to receive food only.

Before he had time to say any more, an old farmer called out, *Lor*, mister, what a flipperty-flapperty there must be when yer having bread and milk.

SEVEN DAYS.

When Farmer Fairweight came to London on a flying visit he discovered many things—that omnibuses could go without horses, that you could walk for a whole hour without striking a field or an acquaintance, and, finally, that you couldn't hit a policeman simply, because he compels you to move out of other people's way.

As he was being taken to the station, he enquired what the policeman intended doing with him.

You'll find out soon enough, said the policeman grimly. Seven days, probably.

Seven days! Ah, that's where I have ye, old blue-bottle! chuckled the farmer triumphantly, producing the return half of his ticket. I've to go back on Monday!

FOR THE SINS OF THE GUILTY.

One of Lady Reay's recollections is of a dinner party at which she had for her neighbour Mr. Gladstone, in his happiest mood. He told her of his Eton experience and tales of terrible little Dr. Keate. The latter always had the names of those doomed to be flogged written down on a narrow slip of paper.

One day, picking up such a list he called up for flogging the boys whose names were inscribed upon it. Upon such occasions the delinquents were not permitted to offer explanations; so boy after boy was castigated and returned, sore and savage, to his seat.

Not until the operation was complete did he learn that, instead of picking up the flogging list, he had picked up the slip on which were the names of the boys about to be confirmed.

ALWAYS HIT SOMETHING.

The aged, wrinkled gamekeeper whistled his dog and scratched his tousled head before turning to the company. Yes, sir, said he, the rummiest master I ever had were old Parson Sharpe. As blind as a bat he were.

And did he go shooting? exclaimed the audience in the village working-men's club.

Shooting? replied the gamekeeper with a snort of contempt at the question. Aye, that he did. Yes, he shot reg'lar. When he was in the woods and anything rose, I'd cry, Birds, sir! and then I'd run behind the parson, and the dog'd run behind me.

And then? asked the audience.

Then the old gent'd blaze away with both bar'ls.

And did he ever hit anything?

Oh, yes! Sometimes it wur a cow or a horse, or a pig or a dog. Now and again it wur a man. But he always hit something. He were a certain shot, he were!

FULLY WARNED.

A certain Scottish collector of bridge dues on the Border was quite a character in his way. Upon one occasion a large party of American clergymen, who were visiting the Pan-Presbyterian Congress in Scotland, came to survey the classic Borderland. The end of the bridge bears a notice that not more than 10 people are allowed on it at once. But the clerics chose to disregard this, and went on in a body.

The collector saw them from his little sentry box, and rushed out.

"Back off that bridge!" he shouted, with a gesture worthy of a warden of the marches. But, unused to such tones, the clergymen pressed on.

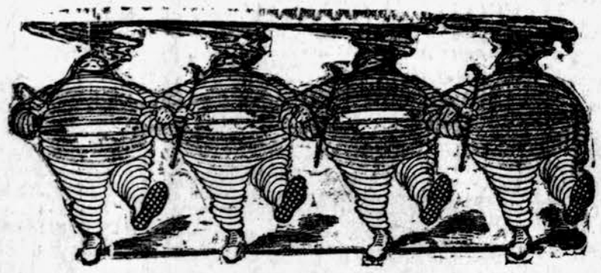
"Back off that bridge!," shouted the collector again.

"But, my good man," expostulated the foremost, "do you know that we are members of the Pan-Presbyterian Congress?"

"Ye may call yourselves Pan-Presbyterian or pot-Presbyterian," roared the collector, "but if ye no gang off that bridge ye'll be a' Baptists in twa meenits."

A Committee of London Australians with Sir George Reid as Chairman, has offered to present to the Royal Exchange a mural painting delineating the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament by the Duke of York (the present King.)

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. 2 two shades, Pink and white. MADOS, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.



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And pay! pay! pay!"
—*Kipling.*

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Compare our prices with those of leading competitors: Michelin Covers and Tubes are from

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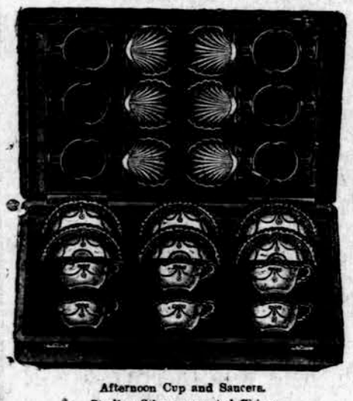
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¼ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3¼in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " " " 25-8 " 1" 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"PROUD MAISIE," AT THE ALDWYCH.

The "Proud Maisie," whom Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K. C., has made the heroine of the romantic play in four acts, presented at the Aldwych Theatre in mail week, says a dramatic critic, is one Lady Maisie, the beautiful daughter of the Earl of Pitcour, "tempore" George II. and Boanie Prince Charlie; and she has a twin brother Guy, so extraordinarily like her that even her adoring lover, Neither MacAlpine, fights a long duel with her on a bright moonlight night, and kills her believing all the while that it is Guy when he is fighting and slaying. When we mention that the part of Maisie was played last night by Miss Alexandra Carlisle, and that of Guy by Mr. Leon Quartermaine, our readers will, of course, recognise in a flash how breath-bereaving the resemblance of the two must have been. To add to it, the young lady generally wears the masculine attire of kilt and stockings; and both of them speak in blank verse. For instance, when Maisie is about to set forth for the duel, she thus entreats the moon to make her resemble her brother Guy:—

Thou moon, whose winnowed glory every night.
Fashions a world in silver or in gold;
Hide thy bright eyes behind a mask of clouds,
And with deft fingers mould my yielding clay
In likeness of my brother.

And the moon grants her prayer, so far as MacAlpine is concerned; although not the veriest babe in the auditorium could have mistaken the girl with the bare knees for any other than Miss Carlisle, the Maisie of the play.

RICH IN PROBLEMS.

The piece generally is rather rich in problems. For a long while, for instance, we could not quite grasp the politics of Maisie's papa. At one time he seemed to be for the Elector, at another time for the Prince. In the end he appeared to settle down as an opportunist—a sort of Vicar of Pray, or an earlier Pickwick, prepared to shout with any crowd, and, in the event of there being two crowds, to shout with the largest. Then there was the gallant MacAlpine. He was for King George, sure enough, if only for family reasons—a sister of his had been ruined by one of "these cursed Stuarts." But was he a spy? Maisie said No. She loved him, and therefore he could never be a spy! But Guy said Yes; and certainly the fellow was furtively skulking about a good deal in Pitcour Castle, at a time, too, when Prince Charlie himself was a guest there. In the third act, however, he settled the question for himself by bursting into a furious oratorical philippic against the Stuarts at a crowded ball in Pitcour Castle, and following it up by attacking the entire company with his drawn sword and driving them back like sheep, just as Don Giovanni did in the ball-scene of Mozart's opera. Obviously no "spy" would have behaved in that way. Neither would any spy have fought with and slain his own sweetheart under the delusion that he was fighting and slaying her brother; for, whatever else they may do, spies generally go about with their eyes open.

SOMEWHAT INCONSEQUENT.

On the whole we feel that in writing "Proud Maisie" Mr. Hemmerde has had to flog his creative imagination somewhat severely, and that a good deal of his play is a little inconsequent. However, it is handsomely put on the stage and very fairly acted, notably by Mr. Henry Ainley as the valiant but idiotic MacAlpine. A little too rapid of speech in his earlier scenes, he gradually became master of himself and of his art, and long before the play was over he had become the most authoritative figure in it. Miss Carlisle, of course, looked very nice as Maisie, and acted quite well until she had to be pathetic, when she at once became mechanical and entirely unimpressive in consequence. Mr. J. H. Barnes moved conscientiously through the moral perplexities of the old Earl of Pitcour; and in the third act Mr. Ben Webster made a dramatic appearance on the stairs of the Pitcour ballroom and addressed the company in a speech of enormous length, but not in any other respect particularly distinguished. Mr. Norman Trevor, Mr. Blake Adams, and Miss Margaret Dempsey played minor parts with decision; and some songs and incidental music by Mr. Hamilton Harty added a good deal to the pleasure of the audience. At the end of the evening there was a good deal of applause, mingled with other sounds from the pit, and the author bowed his acknowledgments from a private box.

"LIEBELEI" IN LONDON.

Within a couple of months of the author's fiftieth birthday, the well-known play in three acts, "Liebelei," by Dr. Arthur Schnitzler, was performed in German at the Klavier Hall, in Henover-square, London, by an artistic ensemble of the Deutsche Theatre Gesellschaft, on Saturday before mail week. First produced at the Hofburg-theatre in Vienna on October 9, 1895, the play, which delighted London audiences three years ago at His Majesty's Theatre in an English translation as "Light of Love," made the playwright's name at a bound as one of the two leading dramatists of Austria. His peer in this respect, according to the German Emperor's dictum, is Dr. Karl Schonherr, of "Glaube und Heimat" ("Faith and Home") fame; both of them, curiously enough are medical practitioners by profession. The German Theatre Company demonstrated Schnitzler's extraordinary talent, perhaps better even than it was done in Vienna, where the tendency was to treat the author's intentions and processes rather too merely. The piece belongs to the period, which might be called Schnitzler's second phase, of creating and depicting fateful events in sombre monotint; he sees the great aim and end of all in death.

HANDICAPPED BY SMALL STAGE.

Herr Heinrich Victor, in the part of Fritz Lobheimer, the doomed hero (the part played at the Afternoon Theatre by Mr. Henry Ainley), lacked somewhat in the contrasting intensity of riotous enjoyment and ominous foreboding. Like some of the other members of the troupe, he was handicapped by the confining surroundings of the small stage, emphasising his height, which is considerably above the usual size of an Austrian officer of dragoons. A remarkably good impersonation of the unfortunate hero's staunch friend, Theodor Kaiser (the part played at the Haymarket by Mr. Charles Maude), was given in perfect German, just with the right touch of a slight Viennese accent, by an English actor, who, for reasons of modesty, figured on the programme as Herr Reinhold Griff. Most effective dramatically was his entry, dressed in mourning, in the third act, from which Christine Weiring gathered the news of her beloved's death.

THE HEROINE'S PART.

The part of the unfortunate heroine (which at the Haymarket was played so charmingly by Miss Margaret Halstan) was treated delicately, but perhaps, a shade too gloomily, by Fraulein Lena Wirth the Society's stage manageress. From the very start she made her audience more than suspect her own forebodings of impending doom. She, too, seemed hampered by her cramped surroundings, and was thus unable to obtain the effects she used to get on the stage of the Schiller theatre in Berlin. Owing to the indisposition of Herr Phillip Drucker, the short, but strongly dramatic, part of the husband, injured by the flightly young "bon vivant" Fritz Lobheimer, who had carried on an intrigue with his wife was played admirably, at a moment's notice, by Dr. Braun, a well-known linguist, and the founder of the Society. Other charming impersonation were those of the wordly-wise, pert little "modiste," Olizi Schlager, piquantly rendered by Fraulein Elsa Lessing; the gossiping, but good-harted Frau Katharina Binder (the part played at the Haymarket by Miss Sydney Fairbrother), as the shrewed and well-meaning friend of the Weirings, by Fraulein Gertrud Helbig; and little Lina Binder, her pretty nine-year-old daughter, by young Miss Phyllis Steele. An outstanding feature of the performance was the pathetically resigned old father of the heroine, Hans Weiring, first violinist at the Josephstadter Theatre, convincingly and sympathetically impersonated by Herr Fritz Fluhrer.

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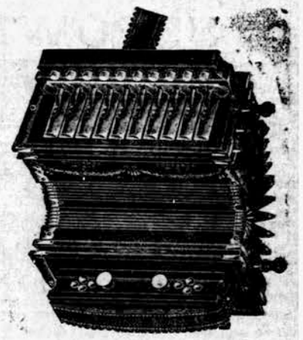

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